# THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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## TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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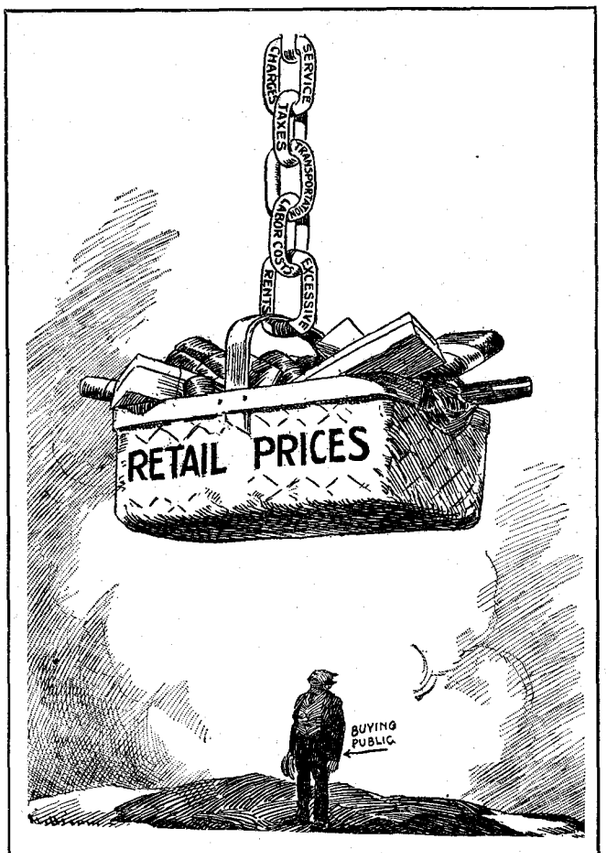
## COST OF LIVING GOING UP AGAIN

THE TREND OF LIVING COSTS, as the Baltimore *Sun* observes, "is the most important issue in the average household of America to-day." When, therefore, this trend is upward, especially in foodstuffs, as during the past few weeks, father and mother naturally wonder a bit anxiously if this upward trend indicates the end of price reductions in many lines and the beginning of a new era of increasing costs. If prosperity is waiting for prices to come down where people can buy, then the reverse movement has a meaning to every one, banker, merchant, or toiler, and if the toiler happens to be among our millions of unemployed, his interest in this subject is apt to be especially acute. Government figures for August tell us that wholesale prices of such important foodstuffs as butter, cheese, eggs, rice, milk, sugar, fruits and potatoes showed decided advances; and that food articles in the aggregate were thirteen per cent. higher than in the month before. Wholesale prices have also begun to increase in England, France, Japan, Norway and Germany we are told. At the same time, say Department of Labor figures, 27 of the 43 articles on which monthly retail prices are obtained increased from one per cent., in the case of certain meats, to 24 per cent., for potatoes. "All this," notes the Seattle *Union Record*, "in the face of the fact that the price to the producer has either gone down or is stationary." To offset these advances, there are, however, as Charles Cason points out in *Forbes Magazine* (New York), five commodities now selling at less than their pre-war prices—copper, coffee, hides, cattle and corn. But three of these, he adds, are produced by the farmer.




HE CAN'T SEE WHAT HOLDS 'EM UP.

—Williams in the Philadelphia *Retail Public Ledger*.

It is true that in a year there has been a decrease of 25 per cent. in food prices from the peak of 1920, notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, but "we are still paying 53 per cent. more for staples than we paid in 1913." Both the New York *Globe* and *The American Agriculturist* (New York), however, maintain that pre-war prices never again will be the standard. "There seems to be little doubt that the decline in prices has come to an end," agrees the New York *Commercial*, while the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* declares that "it is folly to hope for pre-war price levels."

"Whatever the causes or whose the responsibility for maladjustment of prices, the fact is universally admitted that retail values have not fallen in keeping with wholesale prices," avers the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Yet, asserts New York's Commissioner of Markets, in speaking of the local situation, "if dealers were not seeking excessive profits, prices to consumers would be lower than at any time since the beginning of the war." As the Providence *Bulletin* remarks:

"Just at this time any price reaction toward higher levels is to be deplored. The economic life of the country is in sore need of a sane and reasonable readjustment, and a conservative relief from unconscionable living costs is imperative. The antagonism to lower prices must in time give way to inexorable conditions. With a great wave of unemployment in evidence and with lower wage scales for those who are working, prices eventually must decline for the simple reason that the public will be unable to pay high prices. It may be disagreeable to 'business,' but it is one of the fundamental economic facts that the maintenance of high prices depends in the end upon the public's purchasing ability.

"In the matter of food costs it does not appear that the reported increases have in any way benefited the producers. They are not receiving any more for their products, altho the consumers are compelled to pay more. In any event, the general downward trend has been interrupted, and the fact may reasonably be regarded with dismay by the general public. In various items there had been no downward trend whatever. This is conspicuously the case with rents, which in general remain about double the figures that prevailed five years ago."

But "it is not likely that the recent upward trend in prices means any general return to high price levels," thinks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*. "The end of August," we are reminded by the Baltimore *American*, "always brings to a close the period of

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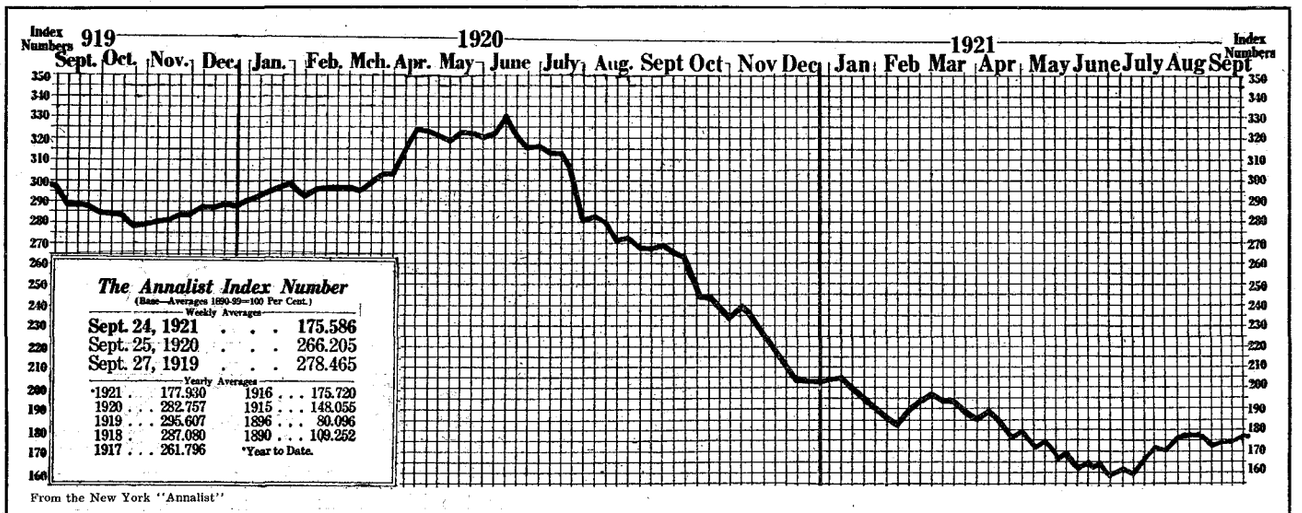
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1920 . . . 282.757
1919 . . . 295.607
1918 . . . 287.080
1917 . . . 261.796
1916 . . . 175.720
1915 . . . 148.056
1896 . . . 80.096
1890 . . . 109.252
*Year to Date.

From the New York "Annalist"

CURVE OF THE FOOD COST OF LIVING.

The "Annalist" Index Number shows the fluctuations in the average wholesale price of twenty-five food commodities selected to represent a theoretical family's food budget.

summer cheapness for many kinds of farmer produce, therefore a seasonal rise in food costs starts in this part of the year." Eggs always go up in price at this time, notes another editor. "The recent upward trend should be regarded as a recovery, rather than an advance," believes *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland), "for it undoubtedly is influenced by a slight general recovery in farm products." The last year's decline also carried some food prices down "too far," in the opinion of the *National Stockman and Farmer*, "and these are merely seeking their proper level." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, too, is sure that the upward trend in the foodstuff market is "impermanent," mainly because "the heavy staples, instead of rising in price, are either stationary or show a slow drift toward still lower levels." "Eventually, prices all round must decline, because the public will be unable to pay them unless there is a revival of industry," concludes the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*. "Many influences, however, are working against a return to old prices and conditions," declares the New York *Globe*, which reminds us that:

"Retail prices are so obviously out of harmony with wholesale prices that it is fairly plain that some of the items composing the cost of living will continue to be readjusted downward. That is about as much as can be safely forecast.

"The fallacy in much of the present discussion comes from the false memory that prices were stable in 1914. That was not true. Since the McKinley Administration prices had been steadily rising in the United States. The Department of Labor index number for retail prices of the principal articles of food was 100 in 1913. But in 1907 it was only 82, and year by year the increases were almost uninterrupted. About a year ago the high point was reached, when the index number was 219 and the dollar of 1913 was worth distinctly less than 50 cents. By February last the index had gone down to 158, or 61 points. But for well on to a quarter of a century prices have moved upward. It is not more valid, therefore, to argue that they will now rebound to the level of 1914 than it would be to hold that the figure of 1907 or of 1900 will again be reached."

Reasons for the recent advance, from profiteers to short crops, come from all sides. The 70-per cent. increase in the price of cotton, thus giving Southern farmers more money to spend, is also advanced as a reason by *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines). "Labor costs, coal costs, high interest rates and high freight rates"—each has contributed to the rise in food costs, maintains the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, which further declares that "war profiteers are seizing upon a natural demand to advance prices." At any rate, thinks *The Financial World* (New York), "a rise in commodity prices for some months seems inevitable." This is accounted for by the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* by "the sensational rise in price of lumber, cotton and rice in the South and a better feeling in the Northern grain markets." Continues this paper:

"A merchant can not observe the buoyancy of his neighbor, the cotton planter, without experiencing some of the latter's new enthusiasm, and enthusiasm in business unfailingly becomes translated into stiffer prices. Recent industrial betterment has led to a considerable increase in employment, and that in turn to an increased buying power which, continuing the chain from cause to effect, means an encouragement to the merchant to mark up, be it ever so little, the charges he makes for his goods."

But the National Bank of Commerce (New York), in an analysis of business conditions, warns against any advance in prices because of the betterment of business. As the Rochester *Post-Express* remarks editorially, using the bank's warning as a guide:

"There is no justification for any world-wide rise in prices at this time. Producers of raw materials have taken their losses, as have many classes of labor. Other classes have taken losses as a result of unemployment. Prices cannot go up without curtailing buying, and thus halting the progress already made. The only far-sighted policy is expansion of sales on a small margin of profits.

"Periods of genuine as contrasted with artificial prosperity are never characterized by rising prices. Approximate stabilization is their prerequisite. The reason is simple. Sound business can not operate on a basis of speculative profits. Excessive speculation in prices is what ails the country just now. We sell more raw material and manufactures in international markets than any other nation. We must sell at prices at least equal to, if not lower than, those of other countries if we are to retain these markets.

"Workers who are holding out for higher prices for their labor are foolish. Workers pay their own wages. Wages are only goods in another form. If workers hold their own wages at a higher rate than the goods which they manufacture are worth, they are taking more than is just from other workers that must buy the goods. These will retaliate by raising their own wages, and the first will in turn have to pay the advanced wages of the others."

Not only are food prices up, and likely to remain so, we are told, but the Springfield *Republican* further reminds us that retail clothiers have been advised that "they could not look for lower prices on woolen goods for the spring season of 1922." The price increase in ginghams, bleached goods, and other fabrics in the first week of September is given as 30 per cent. by a bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, and the bulletin adds that, "because of the lack of an accumulation of stocks by manufacturers, jobbers or retailers, rising prices are possible

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for some months." In several parts of New England marked reductions in shoes are reported, but this, it is said, is to make room for a new stock for the fall trade. Notwithstanding these reductions, "the price of shoes is still too high," asserts the New York *Evening World.*

Excessive costs of distribution, too, are said to account for the present high costs of many things. According to Representative Sidney Anderson (Rep. Minn.) this particularly applies to agricultural products. Mr. Anderson is chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee of Agricultural Inquiry, and he has found that of every dollar the consumer pays for goods and commodities, 37 cents represents the cost of producing the article, 14 cents represents all the profits, and 49 cents represents the cost of service." As the Omaha *Bee* remarks, "we are becoming organized most beautifully—but we are paying for it."

"Take milk, for instance. No longer does the farmer drive up to our door with his product. Business practise requires that he hire a trucking concern to carry his product to town, that he sell it to a milk producers' association, which in turn sells it to a creamery which cleans it, purifies it and mixes it and which then sells it to dealers who peddle it about the city. Nor do the men who handle the milk work twelve or fourteen hours a day for board and $20 a month as they used to. Labor has advanced and now insists upon eight hours a day, with one half holiday and a wage more commensurate with adequate standards of living. Again, the public through health officials, demands sanitary handling and careful inspection of the milk, that we may be saved from the spread of disease.

"Naturally, it all costs money. Naturally, the consumer pays more. Mayhap he pays too much; even so, that question is and will continue to be argued at length. But there can be no doubt that a part of the increased cost is rightly charged to the new frills required by advancing civilization.

"As with milk, so with other things. Business and labor have gone hand in hand in lessening the scope of each activity; in increasing the number of middlemen."

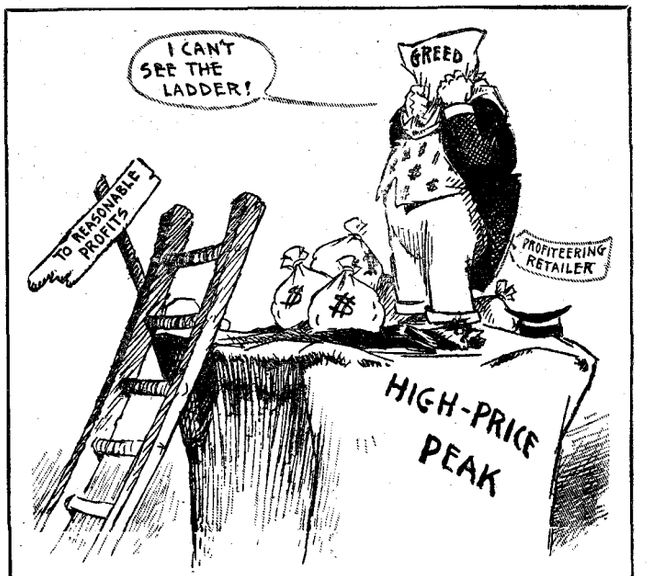
Then there is "the one food that people must have—bread," which the New York *News* tells us, is selling at ten cents a loaf—

LEANING ON THE SCALES AGAIN.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*

"despite the fact that the cost of the wheat in a loaf is less than two cents." In New York, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, white eggs sell at fancy prices, while in Boston the contrary prevails and brown eggs command the highest price. So the price of eggs is kept up, we are told, by this "food prejudice," and New England poultrymen sort out the white eggs and ship them to New York, and send the brown ones to Boston, thus getting the highest price in both markets.

"Prices are still seriously out of line with each other," the Cleveland Trust Company's bulletin points out. "This is true within each country and in some measure as between differ-




NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

ent countries all over the world. There is lack of balance between wholesale prices and retail ones, between prices and wages, between the costs of commodities and those of transportation, and a very serious lack of balance between the costs of raw materials and those of finished products."

As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* appraises the situation:

"People who would know the facts regarding the business situation to-day need to be on their guard alike against the professional crape hanger and the professional sunshine spreader. The country is not on the brink of disaster, as some would lead us to believe who point to the unemployment situation at home and retarded recovery abroad. Neither is business now nor is it likely to be for many months 'better than ever.' Slowly but surely the process of readjustment is working itself out. That process will be facilitated and the upward movement will gain momentum just to the degree that the financial and industrial community recognizes the true situation in which it finds itself—much better than it was a year ago; not nearly so good as the majority had hoped for by early autumn."

The United States, in fact, appears to have reached the slack between the ebb and flow," thinks the Boston *Herald.* Or, to paraphrase a Salvation Army saying, "business may be down, but it is not out." And even at that, we aren't so badly off maintains *The Herald:*

"Shall we grumble or bewail our lot? Let us be thankful. We have lower prices and lighter taxes than the people of any other country that took part in the World War. See what the British consumer and taxpayer has to bear. The cost of living in Great Britain at the beginning of the present month was 120 per cent. above the cost in the year before the war. And a year ago it was 189 per cent. above. Our 53 per cent. looks small beside these figures. As to British taxation and debt, our commercial attaché at London reports that the heaviness of the taxation is the greatest obstacle to a revival of business. The revenue raised last year, he says, was more than twice as much as the 'deadweight national debt' in 1914. Interest on the existing debt exceeds the entire pre-war revenue of the British government, and the per capita debt has leaped from $75 in 1914 to $810 in 1921. It is within the mark to say that American conditions are about four times better."

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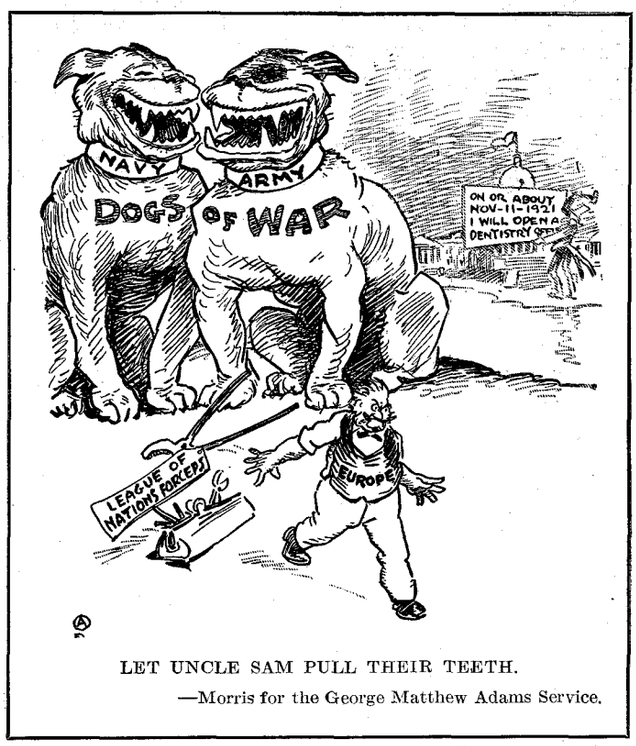
## STILL REPUBLICAN WEATHER

POLITICAL WEATHER PROPHETS who looked for the recent special elections in New Mexico and Massachusetts to furnish barometric confirmation of their predictions of notable changes in the political drift have been doomed to disappointment, agree Republican, Democratic and independent journals. The victory of the Republican candidate in the Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts, by about the normal Republican majority, makes it clear enough to the New York *Times* that "the Democrats had been filled with false hopes and the Republicans were needlessly alarmed." All it shows, in the opinion of the politically wise Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) in the State where the election took place, is "that Essex County is just about as Republican as it always has been." The people of Essex County have shown, says the Republican Boston *Herald*, that they "are willing to accord the Republican Administration plenty of time to make good its campaign promises. They did not expect that all the ills to which President Harding fell heir last March were to disappear within six months." The rest of the country had been looking upon the election to throw some light on Eastern sentiment on national issues. Vice-President Coolidge had spoken in the District on behalf of the Republican nominee, and Senator David I. Walsh (Dem. Mass.) had come to the assistance of the Democratic candidate. On Election Day about half the voters stayed home, but those that did come out gave Col. A. Platt Andrew (Rep.) about three votes to every one for Charles I. Pettingell (Dem.)—practically the same ratio that held in the regular election last November. In respect to the Harding policies this result, observes the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "bears the same kind of testimonial as the recent special Senatorial election in New Mexico." And here the most widely read Democratic paper in New England agrees. As the Boston *Post* observes:




LET UNCLE SAM PULL THEIR TEETH.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"The result indicates that the Harding Administration retains the confidence of the voters, and that Democratic criticism has so far failed to make an impression.

"It must be admitted that President Harding has done well, handicapped as he has been by Republican leaders in Congress. The average voter feels in the mood to help him out with his support.

"There are no clouds so far on the horizon for the Administration."

While the Massachusetts election "proves that the people who voted for President Harding still have confidence in him" it does not, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) mean that they are "satisfied with everything that has been done at Washington." Perhaps, we read, "many citizens are dissatisfied with the failure of Congress to measure up to the possibilities of the hour, but even if that be true they feel that they have a safe helmsman at the wheel, and that in the end most of our difficulties will be settled to the satisfaction of the people."

## WHY THE LEAGUE MARKS TIME

IF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS is to lead the world to new plateaus of peace and brotherhood, its friends and foes alike are asking, why does it not demonstrate its leadership in the matter of disarmament, instead of waiting for the outcome of the Harding conference. "Reduction of armaments is a test case for us," declared Lord Robert Cecil, urging the Assembly of the League of Nations to make some definite move in the direction of disarmament, instead of "postponing everything." "All that has been heretofore proposed is that we gather some statistics," he exclaimed; and by his insistence he carried through the League's committee on disarmament a resolution "that the temporary mixed commission be asked to make general proposals for the reduction of armaments, which, in order to secure precision, should be in the form of a draft treaty or other equally definite plan to be presented to the Council if possible before the Assembly of next year." Previously the mixed commission had delivered its formal report (quoted in part in these pages last week) which ended with the pessimistic statement that "mankind still is too far removed from the ideals of peace to make possible at present the solution of the question of disarmament." In support of this conclusion the report points out that when the League Assembly asked the member nations to limit their expenditures for the purpose of armaments for two years to the amount of this year's budget, only three—China, Bolivia, and Guatemala—gave unconditional pledges.

In the face of this record foes of the League declare exultantly that it is impotent, and its friends are driven to explanations and excuses. "The League is simply not an instrument for accomplishing that sort of work," avers the Baltimore *American*, which is not surprized that its disarmament commission "passes the matter gracefully on to a different type of organization [the Washington Conference] which is less directly calculated to defeat its own ends"; and the San Francisco *Chronicle* finds evidence in the recent proceedings at Geneva that the League's organization "is fundamentally unsound," and that any attempt to enforce its authority "would disrupt the concern at once." "I do not disguise from myself that the League is, so far, a weak and impotent affair," cables Sir Philip Gibbs to the Springfield *Republican*, a pro-League paper; but, he adds, "I am one of those who still believe in the League of Nations as an international machine which in future years may be used and made an instrument of reconstruction and power." And the New York *Times*, another friendly journal, while admitting that "in its first years the League has suffered a rather unusual infliction of infantile maladies," goes on to say:

"But the deeper currents of world thought are steadily turning toward it, acknowledging the righteousness of its spirit, the wisdom of many or most of its provisions. In the long run that is what will determine its fate, not a blind and impractical devotion to the letter. In establishing the World Court the League has already to its credit an achievement of the very first order, destined to mark an epoch in the history of the cause of peace."

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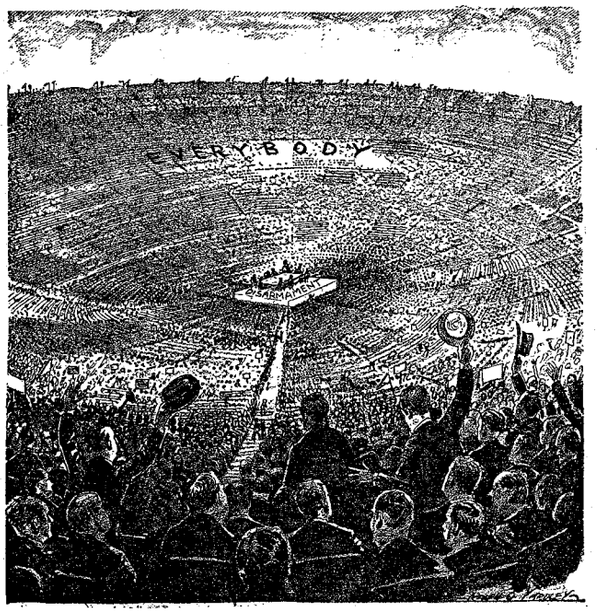


BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH

—Yardley in the San Francisco *Bulletin.*

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WHERE THE HOPES OF EVERY NORTH-SIDE TAXPAYER ARE CENTERED.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

CARTOON VISIONS OF THE COMING WASHINGTON ARMS PARLEY.

Article VIII of the League Covenant says: "The members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." And elsewhere the same document declares: "The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each state, shall formulate plans for such reduction (of armaments) for the consideration and action of the several governments." Why, editorial observers ask, has this not been done? What are the obstacles that loom in the League's path when it turns its face toward the goal of reduced armaments? International fear and international suspicion, answers Lord Robert Cecil, South Africa's representative in the League Assembly. To use his own words, "the nations of the world are hacking themselves to pieces for fear some one else will hack them to pieces instead." Another answer, embodied in the report of the League's mixed commission on disarmament, is that the League is made ineffectual in this matter by the absence from its membership of the United States, Germany and Russia. But the most sensational explanation was offered in the League Assembly by Louis Christian Lange, delegate from Norway, who charged the big powers in the League with blocking disarmament against the wishes of a majority of the nations of the earth. These big powers, he said, dominate the League by their control of the League Council. Mr. Lange's argument is thus summarized editorially by the New York *Commercial:*

"The great obstacle, he said, lay in the make-up of the permanent advisory committee on disarmament which, he maintains, is composed of representatives of the War Ministries. These representatives, he said, had instructions from their Cabinets. War Ministries, he insisted, had not been, and never would be, in favor of disarmament. Because a conference on the limitations of armaments is to take place in the United States was no reason why the League's plans for lifting the military burden from the shoulders of Europe should be disregarded. Mr. Lange readily admitted the correctness of Mr. Balfour's argument that the world is not ready to take up the question of disarmament. But accepting the three stages in the process given by Mr. Fisher, one of Mr. Balfour's associates—1, an exact report on all armaments; 2, progressive reductions, and, 3, real disarmament, Mr. Lange said that Mr. Balfour talks of a third stage when what should be done is to take up the first stage. Not until such beginning has been made is it possible to even advance in the direction of the millennium."

Mr. Lange also told the Assembly that the League's lack of results in the regulation of the private manufacture of arms, one "great cause of war," was largely due to the failure of the United States to ratify the Treaty of St. Germaine, which, he said, she signed in 1919 and then appeared to forget. On this point we read in a Geneva dispatch to the New York *World:*

"As if to satisfy Lord Robert Cecil and other disarmament enthusiasts, H. A. L. Fisher of Great Britain announced that he would ask the Assembly to pass a resolution urging the Washington conference to consider the St. Germaine protocol designed to restrict private traffic in arms. This is taken to mean that the British delegation at Washington will press for ratification of this instrument by the United States."

Commenting rather pessimistically on the charges of insincerity on the part of the great Powers, the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"The truth is that the disarmament issue has been unfairly and hypocritically treated from the very beginning of the League of Nations discussion. No definite or satisfactory provision was made for it. Those who now deplore the lack of progress are apparently the very nations that have the largest forces either on land or sea or both and which are disposed to use disarmament merely as a means of calling a halt on competition while they themselves hold to the lead they have already established.

"To expect the smaller powers not to see through so transparent a pretext as is thus offered would be to assume that they have been hopelessly hoaxed by the pretentious talk of world reduction of forces that has gone on during the past two years. While European nations have been asking postponement of their interest payments, and practically repudiating responsibility for their debt to this country they have been building and arming as fast, in various cases, as ever.

"President Harding's meeting to be held in Washington will have to be organized along distinctly new lines if it is to accomplish any material results. The chief requisite is honesty and sincerity of intention on the part of the delegates of the European powers. Without these no agreement is likely to be reached."

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## THE TAX BILL AS A BITTER PILL

THERE HAVE BEEN EVANGELISTS who could stir a congregation into ecstasy while the collection was being taken. Talent of this rare variety might be welcomed by the Republican leaders in Congress who are trying to fulfil platform pledges of tax reduction and at the same time secure enough revenue to pay the Government's bills without incurring the displeasure of either big business or organized farmers. The Fordney tax bill, passed by the House of Representatives, was not received by the taxpayers with any great burst of jubilation, and the difficulty of sweetening the very necessary dose of taxation has been further illustrated by the coolness with which the press of the country seem to greet Senator Penrose's revision of the House measure. Leading independent and financial journals are severely critical, and in Senator Penrose's own State and city the regularly Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer* denounces the Senate bill as a "most disappointing" measure which "does not keep faith with the party platform." And when a leading Republican Senator like Mr. Smoot of Utah frankly admits that the bill is bound to be "unpopular" and "disastrous," the New York *World* (Dem.) feels justified in saying that there will be some Republican opposition in Congress as well as a united Democratic opposition to the House revenue bill as revised by the Senate Finance Committee. What the Democrats think of the Penrose bill may be indicated by Senator Simmons's (Dem. N. C.) description of it as "the most horrible and unjust proposition of taxation that has ever been presented in this chamber," W. J. Bryan's characterization of it in his *Commoner* as "the most unblushing piece of piracy ever proposed in Congress," and the calm observation of the Democratic New York *Times*, "that it is a tax bill for politics, not for revenue."

One of the reasons for the disappointment manifested by journals in the financial and business centers is that the Senate Finance Committee, instead of practically re-writing the Fordney bill as the correspondents had predicted, made few and slight changes in the measure passed by the House. According to *Bradstreet's*, there were two reasons for this:

"One is the desire to pass a tax revision bill speedily, and with this end in view anything like a wide divergence between the two Houses is regarded by the leaders as a condition to be avoided.

NOW WHY DOESN'T BUSINESS COME BACK?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Another is the position of the so-called farmer-labor group in the Senate, which has been steadily against the retroactive repeal of the excess profits tax and of the higher surtax rates on the larger individual incomes."

The basic principles of the Penrose bill follow those laid down by the framers of the House measure, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. Indeed, he says, "aside from repealing the capital stock tax next January, increasing the tax on net incomes of corporations to 15 per cent. and cutting the freight and passenger transportation rates in half in 1922 instead of repealing them, the Senate measure may be described as identical with the bill which was acceptable to the House." According to Senator Penrose, the principal departures made from the existing revenue law are:

"The repeal of the excess profits tax, which would reduce the revenue about $400,000,000 annually; the repeal of the surtaxes in excess of 32 per cent., involving an immediate loss of $80,000,000 to $90,000,000 a year; the repeal of the capital stock tax, involving an annual loss of about $75,000,000; the reduction of the transportation taxes by one-half on January 1, 1922, and their final repeal as of December 31, 1922, involving a reduction of $131,000,000 during the calendar year 1922, and an eventual loss of $262,000,000 per year, and the adoption in lieu of the excess profits and capital stock taxes of an additional income tax upon corporations of 5 per cent., which would increase the revenue about $260,000,000 annually."

The framers of the bill before the Senate believe that it will yield $84,000,000 more this fiscal year than the measure passed by the House, but $136,000,000, less than the Treasury experts

GOSH, HOW WE DREAD IT!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

expect to receive this year if the present law continues in effect. It is the intention of the Senate Finance Committee that their bill shall produce enough revenue to meet all ordinary expenses, "but not enough to create a current surplus and thus encourage unnecessary spending." According to a table accompanying the bill, collections for this year will be divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Individual incomes taxes | $850,000,000 |
| Corporation income taxes | 430,000,000 |
| Profits tax | 600,000,000 |
| Back taxes | 230,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,214,000,000 |

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Additional revenue to pay Government expenses will be provided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public land sales | $1,500,000 |
| Federal Reserve Bank | 60,000,000 |
| Interest on foreign obligations | 25,000,000 |
| Repayment of foreign obligations | 30,000,000 |
| Sale surplus war supplies | 200,000,000 |
| Panama Canal receipts | 14,500,000 |
| Other miscellaneous | 156,000,000 |

Senator Penrose thinks that his bill will be passed by the Senate by the last of October, and that it "should meet with the approval of the House, as it follows closely along the lines of the

A LOT OF DIFFERENCE IT MAKES TO THE BIRD!

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

House bill." But the Democrats will try to force changes, and Senator Smoot's sales tax amendment and Senator Calder's liquor levy are to be reckoned with, say the correspondents. So the bill in its final form may be very different from that introduced in the Senate at the end of the summer recess.

The chief talking point of the bill drawn up by Senator Penrose, is, according to the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), that it "takes good care of the family man of small income and lays no undue pressure on those whose means are limited."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) seems to regret that Secretary Mellon's "many sensible suggestions" were rejected and that "the Senate committee yielded to prejudices left over from the Kitchin era by trying to collect once more what revenue from the income rates exceeding 32 per cent. remains collectible." Nevertheless it believes that "the Senate bill distributes the reductions in income-tax payments better than the House bill did," and it comes to the conclusion that the pending measure will "lift materially the tax burden on the transactions of the calendar year 1922, and at the same time will give the Treasury a margin of safety for refunding financing."

But another Republican daily, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, as already noted, confesses to grievous disappointment over the work of Senator Penrose and his colleagues. It does not mince words in telling what it thinks of the bill:

"Some effort has been made to accomplish a 'real reduction of the tax burden,' but taken as a whole, the bill now before the Senate does not keep faith. Instead of 'promptly' removing the deadly excess profits taxes, they are continued until next January. These taxes 'excessively mulct the consumer' and

GETTING SOAKED.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

'needlessly repress enterprise.' The reduction of the confiscatory income taxes is likewise postponed to the destruction of industrial expansion. . . .

"There is no use in mincing words about this important matter. All through it are evidences of surrender to the ignorance or demagogism of the leaders of organized labor and of farmers' alliances of the Middle West. The petitions of nearly every chamber of commerce in the United States have gone unheeded. There is no substitution of 'simple for complex tax laws'; no change in the 'character' of taxes. A few bones are thrown to the taxpayer. Scarcely that. Rather let it be said that the public was promised bread and has been given a stone."

The real reason for postponing the repeal of the excess profits tax and the higher income surtaxes until next January is, in the opinion of the independent Springfield *Republican*, "nothing but the fear of the Congressional politicians that the party in power would suffer reprisals at the polls; neither the Senate leadership nor the President dares to force an immediate issue over the taxation of wealth in view of the use the opposition could make of the issue in political campaigning."

"That Botched Revenue Bill," is the headline which sufficiently conveys the opinion of the pro-Harding independent Chicago *Daily News*, and the New York *Herald*, also independent, but a strong supporter of the present Administration, says: "The taxation job as it stands to-day is a thoroughly bad job."

The taxpayer has not received what the politicians promised him in the way of tax reform. Yet it seems to *The Wall Street Journal* that he should be thankful that he has at least been given "something on account":

"Progress is possible only through compromise. The House revenue bill is a compromise and the Senate Finance Committee bill is merely a variation on that compromise. The difference between the bills is that of minor details. Both bills are a timid step toward rectification of the economically absurd revenue legislation adopted in time of war stress.

"It is proposed now to repeal all corporation excess profits taxes and to reduce to a maximum of 32 per cent. all surtaxes on individual income. This is some return to sanity in taxation. Both the House by enactment, and the Senate Finance Committee by recommendation, agree on this step. It is the one outstanding feature of the pending revenue bill that seems sure of enactment. It is something tangible 'on account' which the taxpayer will acknowledge."

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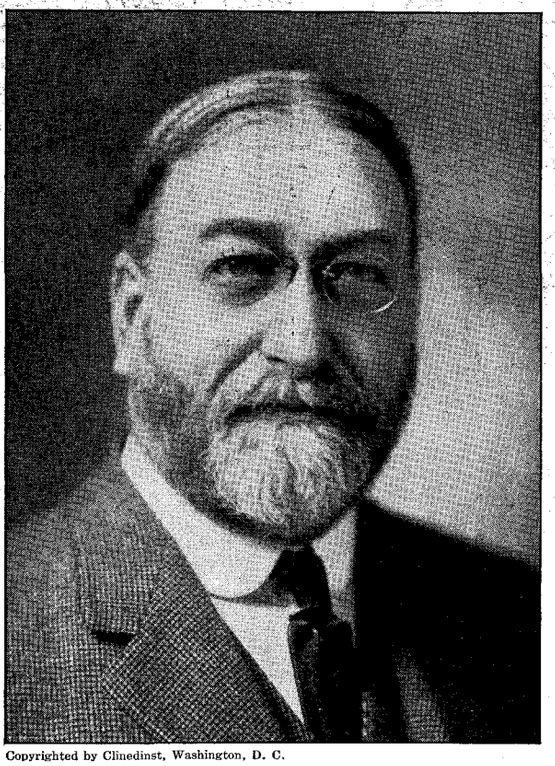
## THE LEAGUE'S COURT STARTED

JUST HOW IMPORTANT the new Permanent Court of International Justice will be remains of course for the future to say, but at its birth, at any rate, nearly everyone has a good word for it.

At last "the sword is put in the hands of justice," exclaims G. N. Barnes, former British Minister of Labor, as he hails the recent election by the League of Nations of the eleven judges. The formation of the new Court represents "one of the greatest triumphs for peace," agrees the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and in the opinion of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, this body of international jurists "will make war practically indefensible by passing on the justiciable issues in all controversies brought before it by nations anxious to have their cause justified before the court of public opinion." It will be to the world, in time, believes the Troy *Record*, "what the Supreme Court is to this country."



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OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE WORLD COURT.

Dr. John Bassett Moore, elected by the League of Nations as a judge of the International Court of Justice.

Right here, however, it is pointed out that the Supreme Court has power to enforce its decisions, while, as the Canton *News* remarks, "the Court can only advise; it has no power to enforce." "This is a rather unfortunate feature of the organization, and one which Elihu Root strenuously objected to at the time representatives of Great Britain, in particular, succeeded in eliminating the compulsory feature of the Court's status," declares Governor Cox's paper, the Dayton *News*. The *News* even suggests that Mr. Root eliminated himself from the list of possible judges because of his aversion to this phase of the Court's structure. "For," it reminds us, "a court hardly seems to be a court at all unless its rulings and decisions are accepted by the parties concerned as binding."

According to Article XIV of the Covenant of the League—

> "The Council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption plans for the formulation of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly."

In July of last year a committee of ten representatives of the greater Powers drew up, with the aid of Mr. Root, the scheme of organization for the Court. A majority of twenty-four members of the League ratified the draft of the plan, and it was declared adopted. The question of recognizing the Court's compulsory jurisdiction was left to the individual choice of the nations, and to date thirteen have accepted the principle. The Court, explains the Philadelphia *North American*, will deal only with issues of law, fact, and right, rendering judgments strictly on the law, regardless of political considerations; for questions capable of settlement by arbitration there remains the tribunal established several years ago at The Hague. As *The North American* points out:

> "The Court has jurisdiction 'to hear and determine suits between States' relating to interpretation of treaties, any question of international law, or breach of international obligation and reparation therefor. It is to deal wholly with legal and justiciable issues, settling them according to the principles of established international law, customs and conventions. The judges are to act in a judicial capacity and not as representatives of the nations to which they belong.
>
> "Elected for nine years, the members of the Court will sit permanently at The Hague, and are to engage in no other occupation. The Court is to be open 'of right' to nations members of the League; other States 'may have access to it' under conditions determined by the League Council."

As a non-member of the League, what will be the relationship of the United States to the new World Court? Not a few observers, notes *The North American*, "hold that the Court will have a position as equivocal as that of the League." "We are not part or parcel of the League, which ordains this new Court, nor are we responsible for Judge Moore's selection," explains the Grand Rapids *Herald*; "we had nothing to do with the new Court, and we are under no obligation to it; we are bound neither to plead before it nor to accept its verdicts." Article XVII of the Covenant, however, states that "in the event of a dispute between a member of of the League and a State which is not a member," the State not a member shall be invited to "accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute." If it refuses, and resorts to war against a member of the League, then it comes under Article 16, and shall "be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other members of the League."

The new World Court, however, "is open to every State on earth, regardless of League status, and will function with about the same independence as the Hague Tribunal," asserts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. At present, say Geneva dispatches, there are only two cases on the docket. Since the constitution of the Court—largely the handiwork of Mr. Root, we are told—provides that the judges shall be selected "regardless of their nationality," an American experienced in diplomacy and international law, John Bassett Moore, was one of those elected. The other ten are: Viscount Robert Finlay, of Great Britain; Dr. Yorozu Oda, of Japan; Dr. Andre Weiss, of France; Commendatore Dionisio Anzilotti, of Italy; Dr. Ruy Barbosa, of Brazil; Dr. B. T. C. Loder, of Holland; Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamente, of Cuba; Judge L. Nyholm, of Denmark; Dr. Max Huber, of Switzerland; and Rafael Altamira y Crevea, of Spain.

Six of the eleven judges chosen are members of the Hague Court, observes the New York *Evening Post*. The Springfield *Republican* sees in their election "a long step forward in the League of Nations," and the New York *World* looks upon the new Court as "the greatest court ever organized in the history of international jurisprudence."

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

DISARM or disburse.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

NORMALCY is evidently the land of promise.—*Columbia Record.*

THE South is "cottoning" to Prosperity.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE only nation that can lower taxes is indignation.—*Richmond News Leader.*

EVEN in soaking the consumer there ought to be a saturation point.—*Dallas News.*

GERMANY is busy because she is willing to work for less to get more.—*Boston Herald.*

THE "rib-roast," we surmise, originated in the Garden of Eden.—*Columbia Record.*

THE joke will be on Signor Marconi if Mars reverses the charges on him.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

LLOYD GEORGE insists that De Valera accept the English sovereign at par.—*New York Herald.*

DE VALERA seems to be sparing no effort to write all of Ireland's wrongs.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE politicians are skilled at creating every sort of debt but a debt of gratitude.—*Columbia Record.*

ANYTHING can be made out of cotton except a good price for a full crop.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

GENERAL DAWES finds it easier to damn the spenders than it is to dam the spending.—*Columbia Record.*

So many people are busy being unemployed that it is extremely hard to get any work done.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOWEVER, the report that the League of Nations is dying comes from those who once said it was dead.—*Detroit News.*

LENIN and Trotzky would like to try their methods on a country where the people don't have to eat.—*Detroit Journal.*

EVENTUALLY the politicians may discover that they cannot negotiate the rocky road back to normalcy shod in gum-shoes.—*Columbia Record.*

A RUMOR that King George has exprest an opinion upon some subject was promptly denied. Britannia, at the latest bulletin, was resting easier, but still feverish.—*Liberator (New York).*

A CHICAGO man who stole an airplane will be employed by the owner of the stolen property, but, unfortunately, there are not enough airplanes for all the unemployed to steal.—*Indianapolis News.*

CHEWING the rag fills no empty stomachs.—*Columbia Record.*

A FLIVVER must be mighty disgusting to a horsefly.—*Detroit Journal.*

NORMALCY in cost tags is what people are looking for.—*Detroit Journal.*

THE price of soft coal suggests that it will be a hard winter.—*Detroit News.*

To attain real peace the world must work its arms off.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MANY people want jobs, but not as many want work.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

BUSINESS is turning the corner, but not on two wheels.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

THE man with money to burn has no trouble making a match.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

BY comparison with the rest of the world, Mexico seems peaceful these days.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

A RAILROAD pool is never made by squeezing the water out of the stock.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

A GOOD motto for our federal officers: When in Washington, do as Washington did.—*Asheville Times.*

THE problem of Congress seems to be to place the taxes where they will affect the fewest votes.—*Canton News.*

SINCE a dry wave brought in Prohibition, it isn't surprizing to find the drouth a little wet.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

THE young man's crop of wild oats would be lessened by more efficient threshing.—*Minneapolis Nonpartisan Leader.*

As reformers see it, there's too much latitude in woman's dress and not enough longitude.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE problem of unemployment could be solved by purchasing a second-hand Ford for every fellow out of a job.—*Charleston Gazette.*

YOU see, coal is high because of the freight rate. And the freight rate is high because locomotives must burn high-priced coal.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE tariff bill puts skeletons on the free list. This is gratifying evidence that our domestic skeleton industry is able to compete with the pauper skeletons of Europe.—*Liberator (New York).*

ACCORDING to Treasury Department figures, every man, woman and child in the country has $250 saved. Strange that our banker never mentioned it to us.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE earth has fourteen movements, say scientists. This evidently omits reform movements.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

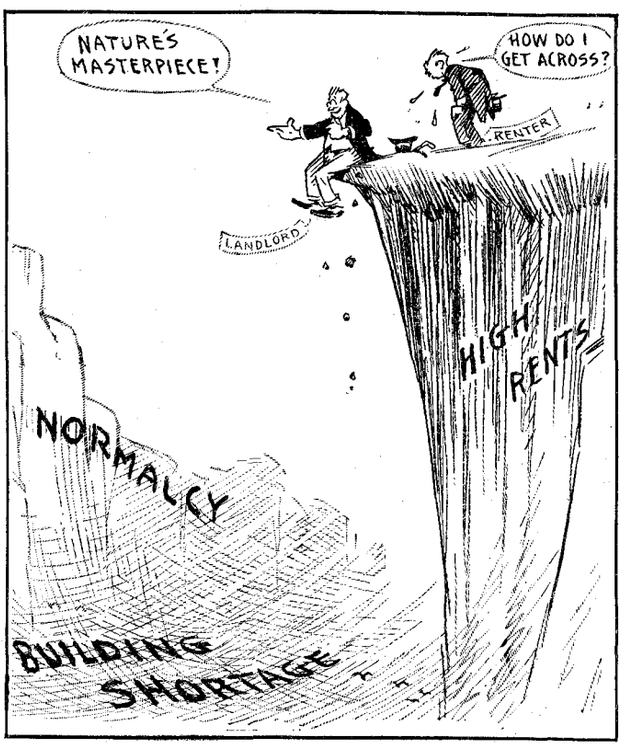
ONE method of curbing the national unrest would be to abolish a few thousand of the political berths in Washington.—*Columbia Record.*

WELL, we never did know why a disarmament conference had to drag in the Asiatic question when we thought Hiram Johnson had settled that.—*Charleston Gazette.*

A MOVIE actress says she's looking for a perfect man to marry him. She can locate quite a number by reading tombstones, but she can't marry them.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

AN Irish correspondent writes us: "Lloyd George, Welshman tho he be, ought to have sense enough to understand that an Irishman does not want peace by agreement." Work it out for yourself.—*Charleston Gazette.*

IT is said that Charlie Chaplin deeply loves both his native country and the land of his adoption. Perhaps, in the interest of both, he might be induced to pay off England's little debt to America. It is only $4,500,000,000.—*Boston Transcript.*




WONDERS OF AMERICA—THE GRAND CANYON.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THE biggest corner ever known in the market must be the corner that business is reported to be turning.—*Boston Herald.*

THESE fellows who are so opposed to disarmament must have all their investments in tax-free securities.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

AN English dancer says sleeping outdoors makes one beautiful. At last we are able to account for the charming appearance of the average hobo.—*Seattle Times.*

A SCOTCH professor estimates the age of the earth at 8,000,000,006 years, and yet it isn't old enough to invent an effective substitute for war.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WE learn from the esteemed *Lit. Dige.* that an artificial silk purse has actually been made from a sow's ear. Now let these same clever chemists make a sow's ear out of a silk purse, and we'll all sit up and take notice.—*Weston (Ore.) Leader.*

WAYNE B. WHEELER says that if England would drink nothing but water she could pay us what she owes us. According to which logic as Uncle Sam drinks nothing but water he has so much money he doesn't need to collect any debts.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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# FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICAN FOOD INVASION OF RUSSIA.

Famine refugees in Moscow waiting their turn for daily rations at the American Relief Administration.

## SOVIET SKEPTICS AND "CAPITALIST" RELIEF.

RUSSIAN SOVIET NEWSPAPERS assail the "capitalist forces" behind relief measures taken in Russia, altho they do not attempt to deny how much the famine-stricken country needs help. To their mind, the famine offers the Allied countries the opportunity they were unable to secure by supporting anti-Soviet military movements, either morally or materially. France particularly is labeled as the most iniquitous among the Allied group, and it is charged that she plans "a new intervention" to overthrow the Soviet régime. An authoritative voice of such Russian suspicions is that of Karl Radek, known as one of the Soviet government's most active agents in foreign propaganda. Writing in the Soviet organ *Izvestia*, under the significant heading of "A Stone Instead of Bread" he says:

"The famine in the Volga region occupies the attention of capitalistic Europe and the 'White' Russian press abroad. But he would be profoundly mistaken who imagined that the news of the dreadful national calamity struck the conscience of the capitalistic press, that it evoked human feelings in it. The capitalistic press regards the famine in Russia merely from this standpoint: Will it not help it at last to dispose of Soviet Russia, will it not help it to remove from the body of world capitalism 'the Soviet splinter'?

"We are on the eve of the preparation of a new intervention. France is the initiator; she is preparing a military base in Poland and simultaneously attempting to draw into military combinations the Baltic states and Rumania. But not a single statesman in Reval, Riga and Helsingfors, who has not lost his mind, believes that Soviet Russia is scheming against these countries. But as France pays with gold for participation in such preparations, they are not averse to taking part in them.

"In this way or that way, by one method or another, the Allies are preparing for Soviet Russia a new blow, taking advantage of the famine."

That Mr. Radek may be preparing a safety exit in case of what may happen, would seem not wholly improbable, in view of the disclosures of a Russian letter published by the London *Daily Telegraph*. This letter is furnished to the London daily "from a trustworthy source in Germany," and is "evidently addrest to Lutovinoff, a prominent Soviet official abroad, by a very near relation." It is dated from Moscow, July 15th, and in connection with the statements of Mr. Radek, contains the following interesting paragraph:

"The necessity of inviting the cooperation of representatives of the bourgeoisie and the old intelligentsia is regarded by many as the beginning of the end, and it is useless to try and disillusion any one of the fact that the first consignment of corn from abroad, brought in without the participation of the Soviet Government, and distributed by some Red Cross other than the Soviet Red Cross—Quakers or any one you like—will cause a revolution in the whole outlook of the people, and transform it from being an obedient executor of the Central Government into its hated and deadly foe. They are always talking among us of the impossibility of accepting the American conditions and of the impossibility of allowing interference by foreign charitable organizations in the work of combating the famine. Those who oppose this do so purely for consideration of their own skins, for the inevitable collapse is clear to all, besides the inevitable bloody retribution for all our failure to create a system which would have been able to help the people to save themselves from the horror of this unparalleled famine. But one must be honest even in this question. Even now we could forget the petty interests of this Utopian folly on which we have lived for the past three years, and could make a choice either to sacrifice 20,000,000 starving people to the Utopian folly of a world revolution, and on the bones of a dying people continue to wave our party standard, or to stand together with the people, to bear its burden in order to save from starvation millions of those who are now faced with death. I have made the choice, and I am now going with the people."

This Soviet letter-writer wrote after "an official journey through the famine-stricken areas along the Volga" which was undertaken "by order of the Central Committee in company with members of the Petrograd Soviet and delegates of Kameneff's Commission," and he further relates:

"Our terms of reference were to ascertain how far the local committees were doing effective work, how far the instructions of the central authorities were being carried out, and how far the resources at the disposal of local authorities were sufficient to mitigate in some degree the unparalleled disaster which has af-

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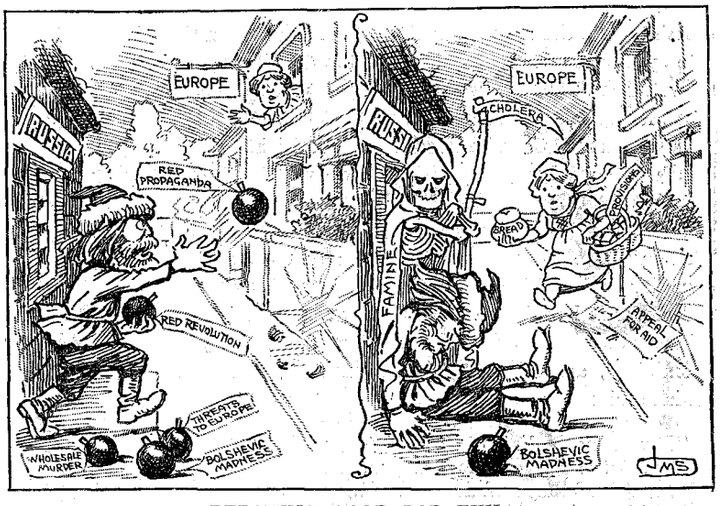
fected almost all Russia. In Samara we found ourselves in the heart of the famine area. There is absolutely nothing there. Three months' blazing drought had burnt up everything. There had been no rain, and now the locusts, which have come from the south, are themselves perishing for lack of food, being unable to feed themselves off the half-burnt shoots of the corn. You can not imagine what is going on in the towns. I made a very careful study of the famine in 1891, but the extent of the disaster which has overtaken us now surpasses by many times everything which took place then, and it must be remembered that this is only the beginning. What, then, will happen in the autumn, when the question of sowing will have to be faced, when there will be no berries, no foliage, no root crops, with which the majority of the peasants are at present feeding themselves, and on the approach of winter, when the human organism demands additional nourishment?

"When one recollects our disorganized transport, the shallowness of our rivers during the present year, and, finally, our clownish administration, then it is awful, both for the people and for one's self. Russia has been fated to undergo a great trial, but fate is preparing an even greater trial for all of us, who are responsible to the people for our powerlessness to help them at this critical moment. It must not be forgotten that in the famine of 1891 we had a well-organized administrative machine, properly functioning railways, and there was finally a government with authority in which the moujik had confidence, and which the intelligentsia were prepared to obey. Now there is nothing of this. The people will have to look to themselves throughout the long cold winter, and will have to support by themselves the struggle against hunger, and cold, disease, and universal chaos."

This Soviet investigator goes on to say that in Saratoff the local Provincial Extraordinary Commission gave information of a new form of speculation, namely, "the sale of children into slavery by their parents, and the entering of whole families into servitude for a few poods of flour." These facts were true even in former famines, he says, but then it was the Kalmyks, Tartars, and Bashkirs, half-savage nomads, among whom the selling occurred:

"Now our Russian peasants are asking to be taken into slavery, seeing in that the only salvation from unavoidable death by starvation. Where are the people gone out of the villages? Men point to the East in the direction of Orenburg Steppes. We met two or three such hordes on our way. Of course, there was no possibility of having any talk with them; if they had only known who we were it would have fared ill with us. It seemed to me that I had been carried back into history and that Russia was again passing through the time of the great migration which entirely recast the map of Europe.




REPAYING GOOD FOR EVIL.

—*News of the World* (London.)

"I have not enough courage to venture a solution. I know there is no solution. The government has none, and even the immediate future seems bound to me to be appallingly miserable. What can the government do against the peasantry? How will it defend itself against the reproaches of this million-headed monster? Who will stand up in their defense? You see it is impossible to depend upon the Red Army. The fact is that all are peasants themselves, and will soon be starving just as the villages are starving. And what of the workmen? Well it can not be said that many of them remain. I feel myself now like a man in a house which has been burnt down, where at any moment part of a wall may give way, or a cornice crush everything which lies beneath it. I can not get this feeling off my mind, either now when I am in Moscow, or when I traveled along the dead steppes and the abandoned villages of the dying Volga country. Others in Moscow have the same feeling. Nervousness, confusion, uncertainty of the immediate future are noticeable both in the talk and work of comrades who were formerly among the most staunch."

AMERICAN LIFE-SAVERS IN RUSSIA.

The first train of workers of the American Relief Administration entering Soviet Russia across the Latvian frontier.

None of the doubt that encompasses the Soviet mind, according to the foregoing letter, is discernible by such French observers as the Paris *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*, which maintain that the Soviet government is exploiting the famine to strengthen their position at the expense of the Western powers. Says the *Journal des Débats:*

"Supposing that part of the food reaches its true destination, the people who will have received succor will only know that the food comes to them from a committee controlled by the Soviets, and the latter will certainly not miss the opportunity of posing as Providence in the eyes of the population. . . .

"Already Tchitcherin believes he has got America and Europe in his hand. Speculating on the very natural pity of Westerners, he has undertaken to force the foreign governments to give permission for supplies of every sort to be sent to Russia. He calculates on thus proving to the Russian people the prestige and power of the Soviets.

"Krassin at Petrograd boasts of his success over foreign diplomacy. Encouraged by past results, he carries his impudence so far as to demand our money. He declares that he is now concentrating his efforts on the flotation of an international loan, 'without which,' he says, 'we can never put Russia on her feet again,' and it is French money which comes first to his mind."

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## BRITAIN'S "COLONIAL REVOLUTION"

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH has passed through a revolution, as may be plainly seen if we compare the position of Australia or Canada as they were ten years ago with their position to-day, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, which tells us that this colonial revolution resembles other British revolutions in the sense that "it has not been the deliberate application of a set of ideas or the definite expression of a new temper." The new relationship between the colonies and the motherland has long been implicit in the old, we are reminded, but "if there had been no war it might have developed much more gradually and perhaps more reluctantly." The war brought the Dominions from the position in which, according to General Smuts, they were still "subject provinces of Great Britain" into the position they occupy to-day of "absolute equality and freedom with the other nations of the world." Whatever it has done with democracy elsewhere, the war has "in this definite and limited sense" made democracy safe in the Dominions, according to this famous Manchester newspaper, which adds:

"It was the final act of the war, the making of the peace, that really set the seal on the new position of the Dominions. In 1897 and 1902 they had declined to take any share in the control of British foreign policy or the burdens of the defense of the Empire. In 1899 and 1907 they were not consulted about the Peace Conferences at The Hague. At the Colonial Conference of 1907 Australia had protested against British policy in the New Hebrides, and Newfoundland against British policy in the matter of fishing rights, and in 1909 the Commonwealth of Australia made a formal protest against the conclusion of the Declaration of London without consultation with the Dominions. In 1911 the British Government was anxious to arrange for cooperation and mutual consultation, but the Dominions were lukewarm, and difficulties arose. Then came the war. The Dominions had nothing to do with the declaration of war, tho that declaration involved them in a state of war with a great Power. They might have withheld their cooperation, but they threw themselves into the struggle, and were more and more consulted as time went on. From 1917 their representatives took part in the deliberations of the War Cabinet, and at the Peace Conference they had a position indistinguishable from that of a sovereign State."

The history of these developments is taken from the "War Government of the British Dominions" published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the author of the volume, Dr. A. B. Keith, is described by *The Guardian* as "a well-known authority on his subject." In commercial conventions the right of the Dominions to separate representation had been recognized before the war, this newspaper reminds us, and after some discussion it was decided that the Dominions should send their own representatives to Paris. Canada was specially anxious to do this, but Australia was less eager, tho we are told she had protested against the conduct of the British Government in assenting to the armistice terms without consulting her. We read then:

"It was agreed finally that Canada, Australia, and South Africa should each have two representatives, and New Zealand one. Colonial delegates took a part in all the chief Commissions, and the Prime Minister of Canada was appointed chairman of the British Empire delegates in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George. Moreover, a Dominion representative acted from time to time as one of the five British delegates. Each of the Dominions ratified the Treaty through its own Parliament, and the ratification of the British Empire was not effected until each Parliament had approved. The government had made the tactless suggestion that the ratification need not be delayed for Parliamentary sanction in the Dominions, but Sir Robert Borden made a prompt and vigorous protest against this view. The peace gave the Dominions a recognized position as nations. As members of the League of Nations they send delegates to that Assembly who are quite independent of British influence; and the Assembly, which elects four members of the Council, may elect a Dominion representative if it desires. Moreover, three Dominions hold mandates under the League of Nations."

But the most striking feature of "self-determination" in the new status of the Dominions is the principle laid down in a debate on the Peace Treaty in September, 1919, by General Smuts when he said the United Kingdom "has no right to legislate for the Union and that the Royal Veto is obsolete with regard to Dominion legislation." Altho the right to secede from the Empire would seem to be implied, nevertheless, as *The Guardian* points out:

"General Smuts made one exception of the highest importance in the case of a law proposing the secession of the Union from the British Empire: such a law must be refused the royal assent, as the Crown could not divorce itself from the Union. Dr. Keith discusses this view and the famous unconsidered declaration of Mr. Bonar Law about the right of secession. Dr. Keith points out that all that Mr. Bonar Law could have meant was that if a Dominion wished to leave the Commonwealth the British Government would as a matter of policy not resist it. There is clearly no right of secession in the sense that a Dominion may remove itself from the British Commonwealth by a simple act of its Parliament, to be ratified as a matter of course like any acts of a purely domestic nature. A good deal of confusion in other controversies would have been avoided if this had been understood. The British Commonwealth is now a federation of nations, united by the Crown. It rests on common tradition and common convenience, and it can never rest permanently on any other basis. Force could not keep any member within the circle, but separation would not be one single impulsive act; it would be the result of a considered resolution following on a careful discussion of all the consequences to the State proposing it and to the other members of the Commonwealth."

## RUSSIA FACED BY A BALTIC UNION

FREE FROM RUSSIA'S HEAVY HAND, the Baltic states are working towards a union among themselves to safeguard their new-found liberties and stabilize their economic existence. Thus we are informed by the *Danziger Zeitung*, which points out that the economic adjustment of Europe as a whole can not be managed until the chaos of Eastern Europe is cleared up. Poland, Esthonia, Latvia and Finland seem destined to be the pillars of the economic edifice of new Eastern Europe, according to this journal, "providing of course that all thought of dominance by any one of these states is banished, and that all mutual mistrust among them is removed." Poland is distrusted "because of her incontestable superiority," it seems, and there is no question that she is the strongest among these countries, politically and also economically "despite present conditions."

Lithuania in particular is said to have her doubts about Poland, and these doubts constitute a serious obstacle to the quick formation of the Baltic Union. We are told also that an alliance between these states would not be satisfactory, for what is needed is a union much more intimate and solid, "something similar to the former union of North Germany and perhaps even a new form of closer contact" Altho this union should have in view only economic aims, the *Danziger Zeitung* notifies us that "on the political side also it would be of high importance." As long as the Baltic states, and especially Poland, are not soundly guaranteed against all danger, whether from Bolshevik Russia or from "a Russia that should endeavor to recover the Baltic heritage of the Tsars," the state of the union would be "only ephemeral and illusory." It is indispensable, therefore, according to this journal, that Poland be stalwart and strong, in order to secure stability in Eastern Europe.

Diplomatic conversations on the subject of the union have been renewed between Lithuania, Esthonia and Latvia, we are informed, and the prediction is made that Poland and Finland will undoubtedly join in the discussions. Finally, we are notified of the great importance the Baltic Union will have on the Russian state "of to-morrow" and herein the matter "becomes of profound interest not only to Eastern Europe but to the peace and prosperity of Europe as a whole."

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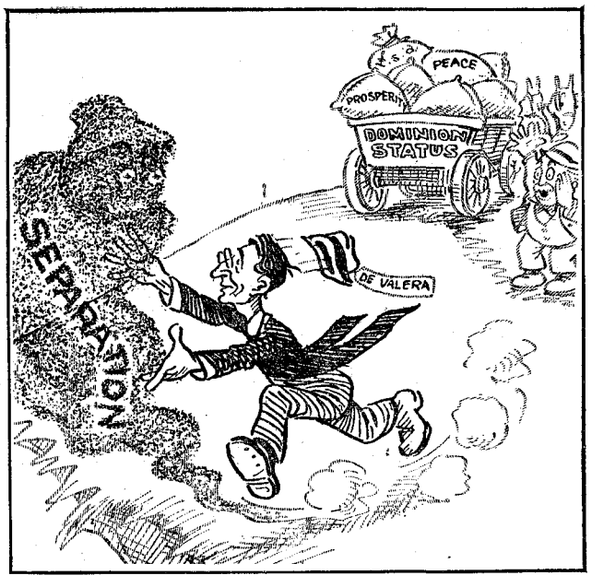
## BRITISH VIEW OF IRISH RELUCTANCE

HAD REJECTION BEEN MEANT in the Irish replies, it could have been conveyed in a phrase, for De Valera had only to say: "We stand for a republic; you merely offer us a form of the British connection." Then the parley would have been ended, remarks the London *Nation and Athenæum*, which points out that De Valera considered there was "debatable ground within the offer" of the British Government, and admits that "it is the business of statesmanship to explore"




CHASING THE SHADOW AND MISSING THE SUBSTANCE.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

such territory. Broadly speaking, Sinn Fein Ireland fears three things as a result of the new constitution, according to this weekly, which explains:

"The first is the loss of Irish unity, a feeling strongly entertained by the fighting leaders. Ireland apprehends that unless the new instrument contains, as it most certainly should contain, a provision for a Central Federal Council, it would seem merely to create two ineffectual Parliaments, most unfairly and unequally dowered with powers, and unable to speak for the country as a whole. I imagine that this finish is essential to the structure, and that it must be provided.

"Secondly, Sinn Fein fears that the Bill will contain a free right of entry for British militarism, *e.g.*, that British regiments will be fixt on her soil for the double purpose of guarding the aerodromes and maintaining the recruiting stations. I submit that here, again, the distrust is easily removable. Naturally the military do not want to lose their Irish recruits. But for that purpose it is not necessary to place the stations in Ireland. England will serve just as well. And if there is a treaty of amity, the guarding of the aerodromes (need they all be military?) could safely be left to the Irish militia.

"Thirdly, there is the sore point of Fermanagh and Tyrone. These counties, with the spectacle of Orange barbarism before them, are already demonstrating their desire to amalgamate with the South. From that hour the Northern connection, set purely as political tactics, becomes palpably unjust. There, doubtless, lies a difficulty, and a need for British courage in the handling of it."

Moreover, there is a fourth line of possible divergence from the British terms, in the judgment of this periodical, which thinks the Irish "may revert to an old conception, never quite abandoned, by their advanced thinkers." Allusion is made to the revival of the notion of "a Dual Monarchy as an alternative to a Republic," and *The Nation* says this is Mr. Arthur Griffith's plan, a variant of which was proposed in *The Nation* some time ago. We read then:

"The Prime Minister is the least pedantic of men, and if a monarchical solution should once more become a definite and powerful slant of Irish opinion—well, the British Constitution is an elastic thing, and it can be adapted to that particular need as to others."

Reference to the Dual Monarchy is suspected by some in a speech made at Dundee, Scotland, by Secretary for the Colonies Winston Spencer Churchill, who said that the British Government would insist upon allegiance to the King whether as "King of Great Britain or of Ireland," and press dispatches report that this declaration was "considered by many of his hearers virtually to hold out the prospect to Ireland of a separate kingdom along the lines suggested by Lord Hugh Cecil last May, when he brought forward a scheme by which Ireland would be made an independent kingdom, the king to be a member of the Windsor family, probably the Prince of Wales, to be appointed by the King of England."

As to the potency of religion as an issue in the Irish problem, this weekly supplies interesting information communicated by "an English traveler for a well-known firm of publishers," who lately returned from Ireland, "strongly imprest with the popularity of the truce." This English informant writes:

"Altho I found everything quiet in accordance with the truce, yet one could feel an undercurrent of unrest and uncertainty. The North and South are affected in quite different ways. In the North, Belfast, etc., there is a religious war on, the Catholics are persecuted publicly by the Protestants, and this has the effect of the Catholics returning this hatred, very often leading to bloodshed. I might say that the only part of Ireland that at present is under martial law and has a curfew is loyal Belfast.

"In the South there is not, and never has been, any religious war, Catholics and Protestants living peaceably side by side; in fact, the Sinn Fein party comprises both religions. The whole question in the South is a national one, and after what the soldiers, etc., of the I. R. A. have suffered, one can clearly see that whether they accept the present settlement or not, it will take years for the hatred of British rule to die down. I did not notice any particular personal bitterness, but customers and others I met did not attempt to hide the bitterness against the government. I am certain that it would have been dangerous for De Valera to do anything but refuse the government terms. But I believe the people will accept them, and thus relieve De Valera from climbing down from the Republican platform."

THE MAGIC CIRCLE.

JOHN BULL: "I don't mind what step you dance, my friends, as long as you keep inside the circle."

—*News of the World* (London).

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# SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

## A NEGLECTED FRUIT TREE

WITHOUT SPECIAL CARE, three to four hundred pounds of delicious and nourishing food may be obtained from a dooryard group of three or four pejibaye palms, now well known in Costa Rica. Its fruits, whose substance resembles that of the chestnut or the cocoanut, are a staple food in the limited region between Ecuador and Lake Nicaragua. It is strange, then, thinks Wilson Popenoe, explorer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that it is not more widely known and distributed.

Writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington), Mr. Popenoe characterizes the tree as a tropical American counterpart of the Oriental date palm. Both species are capable, almost unaided, of supporting life. There is, however, this noteworthy difference: sugar is the principal constituent of the date, while starch is the most important nutritive element in the pejibaye. We read on:

"In Costa Rica the pejibaye has been cultivated by the Indians since remote antiquity. In the lowlands of Colombia, Venezuela, and Ecuador it forms a staple foodstuff of numerous aboriginal tribes. The Jibara Indians of Ecuador hold the fruit in such esteem that the ripening season is celebrated annually by a feast.

"It seems remarkable, therefore, that this palm should not have become widely distributed. Its cultivation, as an economic plant, is now limited to that region between the Lake of Nicaragua and Ecuador.

"The pejibaye palm is a pinnate-leaved species, reaching a maximum height of about sixty feet. Its straight, slender stem, commonly about six inches thick, is armed from the ground upward with stiff, very sharp, black spines about two inches long. These are arranged in circular zones of varying width, those near the base of the stem being four to six inches wide, while higher up the width decreases to one or two inches; there is about an inch of smooth trunk between the zones.

"The leaves, which are graceful in appearance, especially when the palm is young, are commonly eight to twelve feet in length, and deep green in color. The racemes, which are produced from the trunk of the palm immediately below or among the lower leaves, and are protected by erect spathes, are stout, and 18 to 24 inches long. The first fruits mature in September. From this month until March or April there are usually ripe fruits on the plant, provided the racemes are not cut when the first fruits reach maturity. The long time which the fruits will remain on the palm in good condition is a noteworthy feature.

"Racemes of mature fruits sometimes weigh twenty-five pounds or more, and five or six such racemes are often produced by the palm in a single crop. The maximum production of one palm (or, more properly speaking, one stem, since four or five stems are often allowed to grow from a common base) is about 150 pounds of fruit. It is seen, therefore, that the productiveness of the pejibaye is similar to that of the date palm.

"The individual fruits are top-shaped conical, or ovoid in form, and vary from one to two inches in length. There is a wide range of variation in the color of the surface, that of some varieties being clear light yellow, while in others the color is deep orange or reddish orange, sometimes shading to brown. The outer integument or skin is thin; in some varieties it adheres closely to the flesh, even after the fruit has been boiled, while in others it can be peeled readily from the boiled fruit. The character of the flesh is not easily described; it is dry, mealy, yet firm in texture, and pale orange to yellow in color. The single seed, from which the flesh separates very readily after the fruit has been boiled, is conical, somewhat angular in outline, about three-quarters of an inch long, black, with a thin but hard shell enclosing a white kernel resembling that of the cocoanut in character.

FOOD IN THE FRONT YARD.

The pejibaye palm will yield a hundred pounds or more of nourishing food every year with little care or expense.

"In food-value as expressed in calories, the pejibaye and the avocado stand first among the tropical fruits of economic value; some varieties of the latter have a higher value than the pejibaye but the average is about the same."

A list of the most noteworthy tropical fruits would have to include the pejibaye, Mr. Popenoe says, because of the relatively small proportion of water contained in the fruit; the large amount of carbohydrates (mainly starch), the considerable quantity of fat and the small size of the seed. And it is not only of high food-value, but it is delicious as well. Mr. Popenoe believes that it is destined to become of great importance in many tropical countries, and it is in this belief that he writes the present paper, in order to bring it to the attention of tropical horticulturists and to place on record the available data regarding its culture. He goes on:

"The pejibayes sold in the markets of Costa Rica have usually been boiled in salted water for about three hours. In this condition they are ready for eating without further preparation, except to remove the skin. They are so palatable in this form, that very few efforts seem to have been made by Costa Ricans to devise more elaborate methods of preparation, though enough has been done to show that this fruit lends itself to various uses.

"After it has been boiled, the fruit cannot be kept in good condition more than five or six days. Before cooking, however, it has excellent keeping qualities. If placed in a dry room, where the air will have free access to it, the fruit will not decay, but will gradually dry up.

"It should be a simple matter to ship pejibayes to distant markets. If properly packed, they should keep ten days to two weeks, at least, without suffering materially either in appearance or flavor. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that it seems feasible to dry the boiled fruit and store it for an indefinite period.

"Like the chestnut, which the boiled fruit strikingly resembles in texture and flavor, the pejibaye is used as a stuffing for turkey and chicken. Dried, it might be reduced to a flour which would serve various culinary uses. But to one who has eaten the freshly boiled pejibaye, there is no incentive for seeking new ways of preparing the fruit for the table.

"In addition to the fleshy portion of the fruit, the hard white kernel of the seed is eaten. It resembles the cocoanut in flavor, and contains a large quantity of oil. The *palmito* or terminal bud of the palm may be used as a vegetable, but its consumption necessitates the destruction of the palm. It cannot, therefore, be considered of much economic importance. The wood,

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which is dark brown in color, nearly as hard as bone, and takes a fine polish, was used by the Indians in pre-Columbian days to make spears, and for pointing their arrows. It is now employed for walking-sticks.

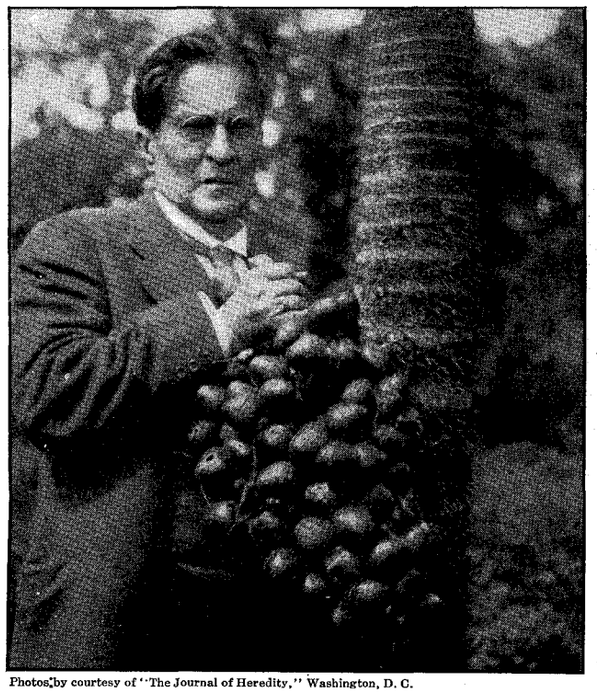
"It is doubtful if the species will grow successfully in a cool subtropical climate such as that of southern California. In extreme southern Florida, however, there are probably regions where it will succeed. In Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other West Indian islands it should find itself entirely at home, and we recommend it as a culture for these islands. In many parts of Brazil it should also succeed, while the Asiatic tropics undoubtedly offer immense regions where it could be cultivated.

"Three or four palms, grown in the dooryard with practically no expense, would mean the production of three or four hundred pounds of excellent food every year. And this would be a food of delicious character, available during six to eight months.

"In conclusion, we wish to urge upon horticulturists in tropical regions where this palm is not yet cultivated, the desirability of its introduction and establishment as a common dooryard tree; with a view, later, to the extension of its culture, so as to place the pejibaye upon the substantial basis of a profitable commercial fruit, a position which it will achieve if the necessary initiative is supplied to effect its preliminary planting and study."

## ARE OUR WIVES HEALTHY AND HAPPY?

MOST OF THEM ARE, if we are to credit the results of an investigation made by the Bureau of Social Hygiene upon a group of one thousand married women. In this research, the problems of marriage and married life have been attacked in an unusually broad manner, we are told by the writer of a leading editorial in *American Medicine* (New York). A preliminary statement of results appeared



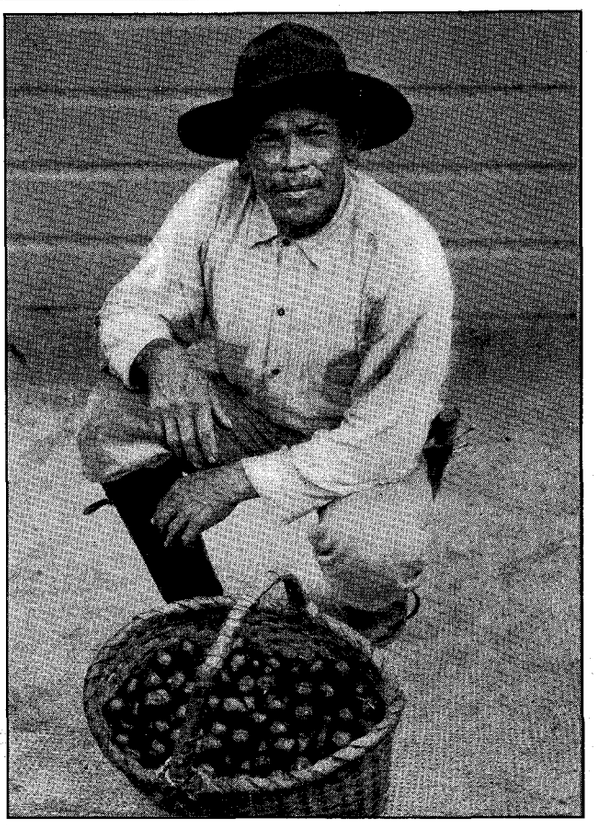
Photos by courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D. C.

AS THE BUNCH COMES FROM THE TREE.

It is boiled in salt water before eating and is neither sweet nor sour, but resembles the chestnut in flavor and form.

in *The Social Hygiene Bulletin* in June. Admitting the inherent difficulties and the limitations of the questionnaire method, says the editorial writer, there is no reason to doubt the statements that have been submitted by the thousand women who filled out the various questions which covered childhood, adolescence, and marriage. The questions were formulated carefully and their content and form were established after a consultation with competent advisers in psychology, psychiatry, and sociology. We read:

"The results naturally came from a selected group—in a sense, a self-selected group possessing more than the average ability. From an educational standpoint the queries demanded



"PEJIBAYES! PEJIBAYES!"

A common street scene in Costa Rica, where the fruit is popular with all classes and fetches a good price.

a higher order of intelligence than is represented in a cross section of the female mind of the country, hence it is not surprising to find that 66.9 per cent. of the answers came from graduates of colleges or universities. Thirty per cent. of the answers came from women between the ages of 28 and 33 years, tho the age variations extended from 21 years to 83.

"Had one asked previous to the beginning of the study, from what type of women most of the replies would have emanated, one would have been tempted to suggest that neurotic and unhappy women would have rejoiced in the opportunity to unburden themselves and thus achieve temporary relief in relating their experiences. The facts did not justify this pessimistic attitude. According to their own statements, approximately 74 per cent. stated that their health up to marriage was good or better, while 16.3 per cent. said that their health was fair, and, furthermore, 63 per cent. admitted that their health after marriage was the same as before, while 19 per cent. testified that their health was better than before marriage, as compared with 14.4 per cent. who regarded their health as worse than before marriage. Thus it is patent that the highly intelligent group that reported did not partake of the nature of unhappy, neurotic, disgruntled malcontents whose answers were dictated by an ulterior desire to escape discomfort or to warn others to avoid matrimony by reason of their experiences.

"Some importance must be attached to the experience of the individuals in the work of the world. Approximately 59 per cent. of the women had been gainfully employed before marriage, while, after marriage, only 23.5 per cent. were in gainful employment outside the home. These figures are not evidences of economic status tho they may reflect the increase in economic freedom which woman has attained. Employment after marriage no longer can be construed to be the result of the inability of the husband to give adequate support, because in any group

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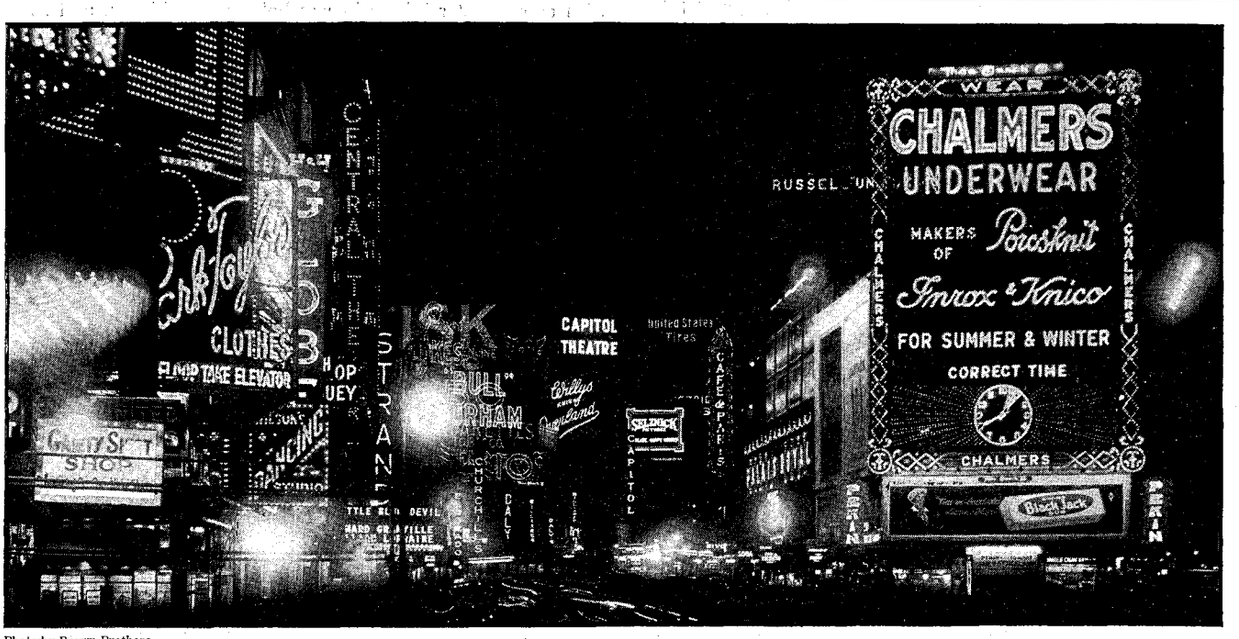


Photo by Brown Brothers

WHAT MAKES THE "GREAT WHITE WAY" WHITE: SO MANY ELECTRIC SIGNS THEY ARE IN EACH OTHER'S WAY.

it may represent the personal preference of the woman to continue her active interests or to maintain her economic independence."

It is interesting to consider the statements of the writers with reference to their own happiness. Fully 87 per cent. attest happiness in marriage. The general divorce rate, even tho an inaccurate figure, is placed at about 8 per cent. of all marriages. Among the thousand women the divorce rate was only one-half of one per cent. The fact that only 4.4 per cent. of the women answering the questions stated themselves to be unhappy is reassuring. The writer continues:

"The real worth of a study of this character is to be found in the analysis of the elements entering into ill health or unhappiness in so far as marriage is responsible for their development. It is patent that the study of a group of women so high above the general average of the feminine population can give comparatively little data generally applicable to all women. The conditions of education, the contacts of employment, the independence of opinion, the willingness to participate in a study of this character all serve to isolate these thousand women as unusual. Nor is it unfair to believe that their capabilities of adjustment to married life are on a higher plane than those who have not had their advantages. It is probable, likewise, that their mental status gave them a higher degree of protection in the matter of mating, and therefore lessened the likelihood of their health being undermined by reason of physically poor matings.

"One might even ask the question whether the high rate of happiness was in any way related to the low birth rate within the group, but this question is unfair because thus far there has been no correlation worked out between the reporting of happiness or unhappiness and the number of children living or dead. Many of the women are sufficiently young to make it certain that the full complement of children has not been secured, and in consequence the present average of 1.77 children per woman is not to be considered as the potential child-bearing index of the women in the group.

"Whatever makes for familial happiness promotes social welfare and incidentally conduces to a higher standard of communal health. The health of families as a unit possesses more than a fictitious value, and there are distinct advantages in recognizing that the health and happiness of families are so interwoven that both must be considered in the management of their general problems. The physician is thoroughly cognizant of the meaning of happy families in his ordinary routine of caring for the sick and endeavoring to protect and conserve the well."

## NEW WRINKLES IN ELECTRIC SIGNS

EIGHT MILLION ELECTRIC LAMPS are used to-day in illuminated signs throughout the United States. That is only eight to a store. If half the stores in the country displayed signs requiring a hundred bulbs each, fifty million would be necessary. The conclusion of W. E. Underwood, who writes in *The Electrical Review* (Chicago) on "Developments in Electric-Sign Lighting Practise," is that two to four times as many lamps may soon be required for this purpose, and he is probably conservative.

Electric-sign advertising, Mr. Underwood believes, has shown little if any decrease during the past year, altho many other forms of advertising have been pared to the bone. His conclusion is that electric-sign advertising must be considered intensely profitable by the average buyer of electric display space. He proceeds:

"Under the present conditions of keenest sales competition there is a strenuous struggle for the potential buyer's attention. Two merchants, side by side, competing for trade, will certainly not overlook the electric sign as an immediately effective way of compelling attention. The contest is to see whose sign can be made to gain the greater share of interest.

"It used to be, when electric signs were few and far between, that 'any old electric sign' got its full quota of attention. Even with low candle-power lamps, and without motion or color, it had a 100 per cent. attention value because it was silhouetted against the surrounding velvet darkness. Nowadays, there are few locations where the lone electric sign has the field all to itself. Every 'Main Street' is a miniature Broadway.

"There are three ways in which the electric sign may gain added attention value without increased size. The first to be thought of and utilized was color. The next step was motion, by means of flasher effects; and, finally, within the last year or two, there has been a nation-wide movement on the part of electric display advertisers to make their signs more effective by means of greater brightness.

"Before the war there was a quite popular movement among merchants towards store-front lighting, accomplished by means of one or several high wattage lamps suspended over the front of the store. At that time many tiny hole-in-the-wall merchants bought this equipment, installed it and then found it too expensive to operate continuously night after night. This experience, together with the fuel-conservation program entailed by the war, was adverse to the growth of this type of lighting demand. The demand is again growing rapidly and more conservatively, and such lighting is gaining headway among the

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more prosperous merchants who can easily afford it, as well as among the more aggressive but small merchants who realize its advantages in attracting trade which might otherwise overlook their humble places of business.

"Even before the tide set in for brighter electric signs there was a decided tendency towards better lighted store-windows—a tendency which has been constantly augmented. It is odd in a way that progress in sign lighting has been from light, to colored light, to motion and then to more light, while store-window lighting early turned to motion and to greater brilliancy, but is just now turning to the practical application of color in lighting.

"It is estimated that there are something like 8,000,000 electric sign sockets in use in the United States, requiring about the same number of lamps each year. It requires no wide stretch of imagination to picture an increase of two, three or even four times in the lamp wattage required for these sign sockets if the present higher wattage tendency continues, as seems likely. Nor does it require great imagination to foresee a considerably increased revenue to the whole electrical industry as a result. This includes electrical retailers, contractors, jobbers, sign people, central stations and manufacturers of lighting equipment.

"Of stores there is a round 1,000,000 in the country, so that each bit of progress in the lighting art, whether it be a step towards higher intensity, a step in the direction of color lighting or a trend towards store-front lighting, is immediately reflected as new lighting business in every town and city the country over. And the really encouraging part is that instead of suffering a depression and handicap because of a general slackness in business this particular demand is, if anything, augmented by the keener competition among merchants and manufacturers which goes hand in hand with dull times."

## UNCLE SAM'S SUCCESS WITH REINDEER

THE announcement that a shipment of thirty thousand pounds of Alaskan reindeer meat has just been received at San Francisco calls attention, says *The Trade Record* issued by The National City Bank of New York, to the remarkable success of our reindeer experiment in Alaska, where the value of the reindeer herds, established a few years ago, is now counted by millions of dollars. In the early part of our ownership of Alaska, it seems, the Eskimos were chiefly dependent upon the whale, walrus, caribou and seal for their animal food, but with rapid destruction of these by the white man's rifle, the supply of animal food, an absolute essential in that climate, was greatly reduced, and the existence of the natives thus threatened. This condition was brought to the attention of the public in the United States in the early nineties by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, who had been sent to Alaska by the Government to establish schools among the natives, and he conceived the idea of introducing the reindeer, then unknown in Alaska, but proving extremely useful in Siberia and Lapland. We read further:

"Personal appeals by Dr. Jackson to the public in the United States resulted in contributions of $2,148, and sixteen head of reindeer from Siberia were landed in Alaska in 1891, followed by about one hundred and fifty in later shipments during the year. Congress then made several small contributions, and by 1900 the total number of reindeer imported into Alaska from Siberia had aggregated about twelve hundred. Importation was then suspended and a colony of 'reindeer masters' was brought from Lapland to instruct the Eskimos in the care of the twelve hundred animals thus supplied to them.

"As a consequence of this establishment of the reindeer industry in Alaska a quarter century ago, the number of reindeer now scattered through that territory is about 140,000 and their value between three and four million dollars. So liberally are the reindeer herds now supplying the natives, their owners, with meats, milk, butter and cheese, that their owners are now able to spare large quantities for the white population of Alaska and limited quantities for shipment to the Pacific Coast cities and thence to the great trade centers of the country, so that 'reindeer steaks' may be had in the markets of the great cities as far east as the Atlantic coast.

"The special value of this reindeer enterprise in Alaska was found in the fact that it turned into food form a natural growth formerly unutilized, and at the same time encouraged a fixed habitation and a domestication of industry on the part of a population formerly nomadic through its dependence upon the ocean's frontage for its supply of animal food. The reindeer, which thrives upon the formerly unutilized mosses and lichens of the Arctic 'tundra,' which he digs from beneath the snow in winter, serves not only as a food supply but also a draft and pack animal in transporting mails and merchandise, while his skins furnish clothing and shelter for the natives.

"The Alaskan reindeer herds, the descendants of the twelve hundred reindeer imported from Siberia a quarter century ago, are not only thriving upon a formerly unutilized domestic product, but supplying meat, milk, butter and cheese to the natives of Alaska and also the white population of 'Seward's Ice Box,' as Alaska was designated at the time of its purchase from Russia. Alaska has sent us since its purchase nearly a billion dollars' worth of precious metals and merchandise, including gold, silver, copper, furs, fish and meats, and taken in exchange nearly a half billion dollars' worth of the product of our farms and factories. The shipments from Alaska to the United States in the fiscal year just ended amounted to over sixty million dollars, and her takings of our domestic products, nearly thirty million dollars. The total value of gold, silver, and merchandise sent from Alaska to the United States in the eighteen years since an official record of this movement was established aggregates 805 million dollars, and our shipments to Alaska in the same period, 425 million dollars, making it quite apparent that our total trade with Alaska since its purchase for $7,200,000 in 1867 has aggregated more than $1,500,000,000, of which over $1,000,000,000 was the products of Alaska sent to our own ports, and about $500,000,000 of merchandise sent for use in that area."

Photo by Lomen Brothers, Nome.

AS TAME AS CATTLE: REINDEER IN ALASKA.

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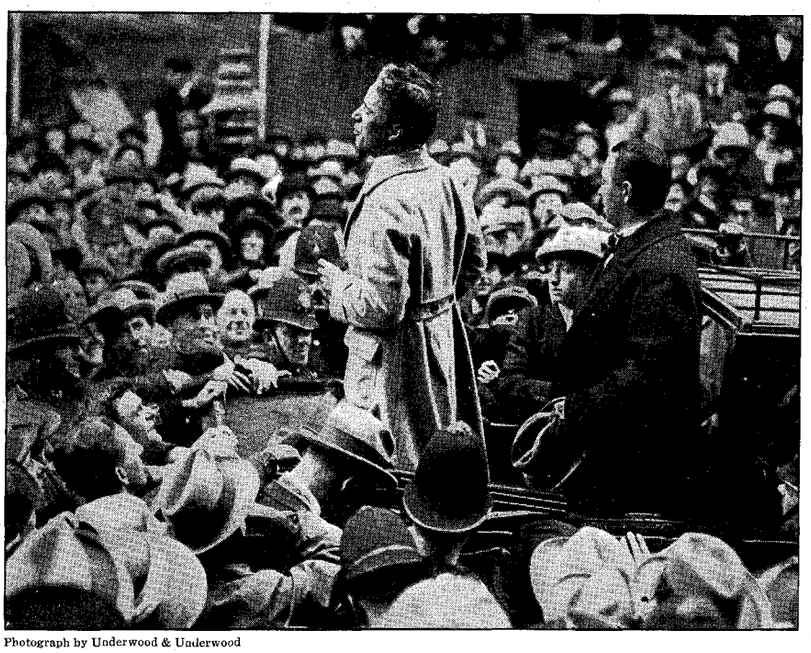
# CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S ART DISSECTED

POPULARITY HAS ITS GREATEST EXPONENT at the moment in Charlie Chaplin. "The best-known and the best-liked, if not the most respected figure in the world to-day is undoubtedly Charlie Chaplin," says the by no means frivolous Manchester *Guardian*, accustomed to weighing its words. And this tribute is only one of the many that greet the comedian of the films as he returns for a visit to his native city. Charlie's reception in London equaled or outdid the one accorded in the same place last year to Mary Pickford, and the outbreak is noted as a symptom in the gathering "afternoon of the British Empire." All the British papers are full not only of his doings on his holiday, but of analysis of his art. The London *Graphic* has a sort of pæan from the pen of one named Hanner Swaffer. Thus:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

CHARLIE ARRIVES IN LONDON.

"The ovations of the crowd," says the London *Outlook*, "are in essence similar to the plaudits of the people over the artistic victory of Cimabue."

"If, by the chance of somebody else's invention, you can, if you know how to walk clumsily—every time more clumsily—you can put, even into the meanest Far-Eastern, non-speaking language, a smile and the memory of something funny—if, when the whole world of war is upside down, you can make everybody in the world laugh, when everybody else is crying, you have done what the Kaiser couldn't do and what Kitchener couldn't do. You have saved, even the next world, when the last one is dead.

"Poor Charlie Chaplin! 'A land of heroes,' we call it now. He was born in a London slum. He was kicked around, when he was a boy, and made ridiculous. All through his little silly boyish years he cried; and when you have seen 'The Kid,' his last, and best, film you know that Charlie Chaplin has put into that picture a thing that makes Gladstone's speeches on Bulgarian atrocities merely ponderous nothings. The whole social fabric is wrong, and Charlie Chaplin knows it. He is the only man in the picture business who does. He was kicked around, even on the stage; he was knocked about on every stage on which he appeared. He learned there the details of an artistry which is being discovered, nowadays, by people who realize that, if you can show the same thing to the whole world at the same time wherever you wish to do it—well, Charlie Chaplin doesn't show to Chinamen and Indians, as some Americans do, white grafters and white slum-owners and white dope fiends. His gospel, screened, is like Mary Pickford's—the screened gospel of humanity, the hope of a little child."

While the actor is at hand all the Chaplin films, even those that had gone to the lumber room, are brought out again, and at the sight of these samples of his life-work, says the Manchester *Guardian*, "one is imprest again with the idea that he was inspired by the study of cats," for—

"His instantaneous expression of likes and dislikes, his speed in action and sudden change to demureness, his complete unreasonableness, his intense seriousness—all these are the traits of good cats. When he suddenly notices the face of the lady next to him in the stalls he acts exactly like a cat that has had milk put before it. No expostulation or exclamation—just instant departure. When he sees a man he does not like, he instantly gets to work on him with feet and hands. The cinema is man robbed of speech, and Chaplin goes to the best dumb performer in the world—the cat. The dog is too much an imitator of man to be a master of pantomime. Charlie, I think, has gone to the cats."

It is not Mr. Chaplin's financial success that mainly impresses Mr. E. T. Raymond, who writes in the London *Outlook*. It is "the noteworthy part" he has played in perfecting the art of the screen—"something as distinct from any other art as painting is from sculpture, or literature from music."

"His earlier manner, marked as it was by a singular but not easily definable genius, was mainly dictated by the conditions of his employment. As the inspired buffoon of the film, he was expected to confine himself to buffoonery. The crudely commercial instincts which dominated the 'movie' business recked little of art. They thought in simple terms of 'sob-stuff,' 'cowboy drama,' and 'knockabouts.' Mr. Chaplin was the strength of the knockabout business, and the more extravagant he could make it the better he pleased his employers. Nevertheless it was the art of the thing, and not the mere agile imbecility of it, which counted. In this, as in other matters, all the people are not fooled all the time; there must be something more than the effervescence of animal spirits to account for an ascendency lasting over years.

"That there was something more was seen when Mr. Chaplin, emancipated from control, began to do his business in exact accordance with his own ideas. The humor was refined without loss of strength. An unsuspected emotional range was revealed in the pieces in which the humorous blended with the pathetic. It could no longer be denied, by the most superior, that the thing was art, and art of a most subtle kind. It is, indeed, not too much to say that Mr. Chaplin has been the first to demonstrate the possibilities of the cinema as the vehicle of a humor incommunicable by any other means. He is the Columbus of the new film world. . . .

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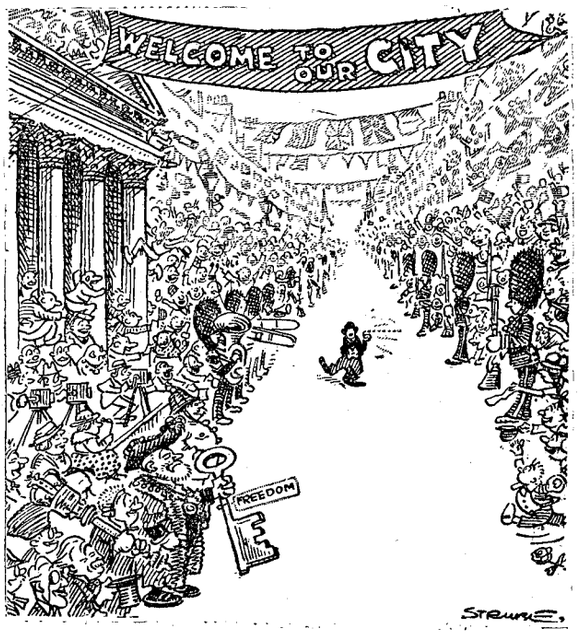
"But there is another point of view, and that is that the most syndicated and mechanized of all entertainment businesses has still to depend, not on its mechanical resources, but on the force of the human brain and human soul. It is seen that no 'talent for organization' can supersede the creative impulse. The cinema world will have its Charlie Chaplin, and nothing 'just as good.' The triumph of Mr. Chaplin is, in a very real sense, a human triumph, and any incidental absurdities of his visit to London should not blind us to the fact that the ovations of the crowd will be in essence similar to the plaudits of the people over the artistic victory of Cimabue. It may seem absurd to compare the Italian painter with the Americanized Cockney. But the one, like the other, was the pioneer of a new art. The only difference—and it is a mournful one—is that the very greatest art was once a popular affair, and the vulgarest felt some share in its conquests. But we must take such comfort as we can, and it is something to the good that, whatever we may think of Mr. Chaplin in the *rôle* of a popular hero, it is he, and not the chairman of some great picture syndicate, that the crowd turns out to honor."

As if such praise were not enough, *The Guardian* is, on another occasion, moved by the immense ovations of the welcoming crowd to ruminate:

"What will history, one wonders, have to say about these overwrought transports of public emotion, frequent now, almost unknown in England before the South African War? That in the afternoon of our day of empire we, too, like Greeks and Romans, became for the first time excitable to excess, a prey to 'stunts,' hysterical responders to the current suggestion? We hope not, tho the change does give matter for thought. At any rate the public opinion which chose this latest idol has chosen the best man of all that it had to choose in his own kind. If such popular homage as Garrick never received goes now to an actor whose voice has never been heard, at least he is surely the best cinema actor who ever was seen; his comedy, so far as pantomime can show, is of the great tradition; it springs from that genius for childlike wonder, in presence of life, which makes all the great comedians our brothers, as lovable as secret recollections of our own simpler, outworn selves."




CHARLIE IS COMING!

This is how the London *Daily Express* foresaw his reception.

A French writer in *Le Figaro*, sighing: "Ah, if Molière had known Charlot," adds: "To be able to give wit to a table, proves him an indisputable as well as exceptional master, and justifies the triumphal arches that Europe will surely build to honor Mr. Chaplin. So he can leave Molière content with his different gifts and not dispute his mastery in the art of penetrating the hearts of men."

## CHAUTAUQUA IN A NUTSHELL

SUCH AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION as "Chautauqua" is still news to the British public, tho it is somewhat venerable with us. The size of this country explains its flourishing condition, since it supplies so many people remote from cultural centers with mental occupation. England doubtless has the same "dullness and stagnation which is the lot of little towns," but the railway takes you from one end of their country to another in twenty-four hours. The writer of the following for the Manchester *Guardian* does not recommend a new institution to his readers, but views it as one of the curiosities of his American travels:

FRANCE, TOO, WAS EXPECTANT.

"If you don't eat all your soup at once, I'll keep Charlot away from Paris." (In France he is affectionately, "Charlot.")

—Cave in *Le Matin* (Paris).

"The Chautauqua season has been in full blast here. Motoring through hundreds of little towns, you will see a prominent sign upon which is written the name of the town and, after it, the word 'Chautauqua.' Behind it is one huge tent and perhaps a number of others. A little town of 500 inhabitants will gather together as many as 5,000 people at its local Chautauqua, and as something like ten thousand Chautauquas are being held at the same time, it is estimated that perhaps 20,000,000 people take part in them during the course of the summer.

"The superior smile at Chautauqua. In truth it has a little of the element of the correspondence college and nothing at all in common with the British Association. The first gathering together was more or less religious in character and was held on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, about half a century ago, amid nearly virgin forest. With the religious element were gradually combined instruction and recreation. Perhaps it is more like the Y. M. C. A. than any other institution, but even that does not describe it exactly. From that original gathering it has spread all over the country. It is essentially an institution for a big country.

"Americans have a positive hunger for 'getting together' and, having got together, for receiving instruction upon not too arduous terms. Chautauqua meets this need so successfully that it is a household word.

"At the central gathering together still on Lake Chautauqua, arrangements are made for lectures and instruction of every possible kind. Months beforehand terms have been arranged with some of the best musicians, painters, historians, and so forth to organize a course of study for the two summer months. Thus a pianist arranges for a series of pupils whose studies he overlooks

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during that time, both in the form of actual practise and of theory together. Many people find in Chautauqua stimulus for the whole year, especially those who, by reason of such circumstances as distance or shortage of funds, are very much thrown back upon their own resources. The life is most of the time in the open air, rowing, swimming, riding—all of which are easily available here—being among the recreations. People meet their friends year after year, and some of them lay emphasis on study, some on recreation, some on religion. It is designed with extraordinary aptitude to meet all needs.

"The local Chautauqua is the event of the year, and it saves many a little town from that dullness and stagnation which is the lot of little towns in whatever continent."

## GRASSO AND THE ITALIAN THEATER

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA divide things Italian in New York on a strange basis. Instead of going "fifty-fifty," as the phrase is, they split something like ninety-ten, and the results in both cases are quite satisfactory to the elements interested. The Metropolitan Opera House reflects so much glory on Italian art, points out the New York

GIOVANNI GRASSO

Who comes for his first visit with the reputation of being the greatest melodramatic tragedian of Italy.

*Herald*, that "the Italian Government abandoned an idea once suggested of establishing an Italian theater in this city." The houses devoted to Italian theatrical art are humble enough. "Theaters abandoned by the inexorable decrees of the burlesque wheel, unsuited to the cinema, and too old-fashioned for the use of the Yiddish actors, usually serve as her temples." But when the stars of the Italian stage visit the city, "nothing could be more creditable to Italian stage art than the enthusiastic support accorded them in the humble theaters of this city." So the *Herald* reviews the situation on the occasion of the first American visit of the famous Sicilian actor, Giovanni Grasso. We read:

"It was Mimi Aguglia who first added the prestige of a distinguished name to these troupes. Ever since her first engagements at the playhouses on Broadway she has paid frequent visits to the Italian theaters of this and other large cities. So prosperous has her experience proved that Giovanni Grasso, long associated with this actress abroad in the performance of the Sicilian folk pieces, has come to New York and selected a theater in the Bowery as the scene of his appearances.

"There is no reason why the local Italian colony should feel any mortification that the distinguished foreigner is inviting this country to witness his art under such modest circumstances. Ermete Novelli and some of his predecessors made but little appeal to the English-speaking public. Nor did their own countrymen seem anxious to witness their appearances here when the scene was one of the theaters up-town. It did not seem to be a question of the prices; seats in the galleries were as cheap as any to be had down-town. The Italian colony could not for some reason be attracted to its favorites up-town, generous as it may be in its support of the opera.

"So there is greater glory in the presence of large audiences at the theaters in the Bowery than in the meager gatherings that greeted the eminent Signor Novelli at the Lyric Theater or Signora Aguglia at the Broadway Theater on her first visit here. The applause of crowding compatriots, even if it echo under the shabby ceilings of a Bowery playhouse, has the sound of genuine appreciation more stimulating to art and more encouraging than the polite approval of a few, ignorant of the language which the actors are speaking."

If a stray visitor of alien tongue goes here he is greeted with smiling interest. The bill changes every night and the prodigious work involved in such an effort is helped out by a prompter whose whispering is an accompaniment like a rustling breeze to the entire course of the play. "The repertory is catholic. From the 'Year of the Plague in Naples' down to Sem Benelli and D'Annunzio, they put the drama of all periods before their compatriots." The present visitor is described by the Brooklyn *Eagle:*

"Giovanni Grasso, who is playing at the Royal Theatre in the Bowery, comes to this country with the reputation of being the greatest melodramatic tragedian of Italy. But he is anxious to be more than an actor—a man with a mission, in fact. That mission is through his dramatic art to nurture, to inspire, to develop the better qualities of his own Sicilian race, for every play in which he appears, he says, teaches a lesson. Here, that mission is to inspire these qualities so that the Sicilians in New York may be better Americans, for, he says, as the pigeons in Europe flock around the man who feeds them, his countrymen flock to hear him play because they are always seeking something that will help them, that will do them good, and they know they can find something in the plays. That is the reason, he says, why he has made the Sicilian drama his specialty; why, in these later years, he has confined himself to it. Sicilians often are misunderstood, he says; they are credited chiefly with being vindictive, while they have many good and great characteristics. So it is his mission to reveal the true Sicilian nature to other races as well as to keep before his countrymen the higher qualities of manhood.

"Some persons, for example, Grasso said, think the Sicilian is not chivalrous. That is false. The Sicilian has high regard for women. He tells a story of his own experience. He was fourteen years old and was playing Shakespeare's 'Othello' in Italian in the theater in Catania, Sicily, which had been his father's. His father, by the way, had died previously and the support of the family had devolved upon him. Near the stage sat a man and his wife. The man was bullying the woman quite audibly. Grasso after a time, in an aside, warned him to stop. The bully persisted. Again Grasso interrupted his lines to say in Sicilian, 'If you don't cut it out, I'll smash you.' The warning went unheeded. Finally Grasso stopt in the middle of a phrase, sprang from the stage, grabbed the man, punched his head and threw him into the aisle. Then he went back to the stage and resumed his speech.

"The applause of the audience stopt the performance, Grasso says, but he explained that the applause was not because he had introduced something exciting into the play, but because he had taken the part of a woman. That he says, was evidence of Sicilian chivalry.

"Speaking of himself and his early life, Grasso says his first experience with the stage was with marionettes. His father had a Punch and Judy theater in Catania. Grasso himself had his part in a play when he was seven years old. Since that time he has been an actor.

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"While 'Othello' is the only play by Shakespeare in which he has appeared, the Sicilian is intimate with all the Shakespearean works. One characteristic of their heroes, he says, is that they are chivalrous, and this he greatly admires. He explained that one reason why he had not essayed more Shakespearean rôles is that he grew too large early. When he thrashed the nagging husband at fourteen, he was no stripling, but a man in build. He stands at least six feet in height, but looks almost squat because of his bulk. His strength seems to be prodigious, for when he strikes his clenched fist into the open palm of his other hand, it is with the force of a pile-driver."

## COLLEGES FOR SILK SHIRTS

NOT ALL THE WAR WAGES went for silk shirts, thinks the Detroit *Free Press*, else there would not be the crowding into college that this autumn is witnessing. Something must have been held back from the swollen wages of that time to pay for the expensive education of to-day, especially now that unemployment has become so wide-spread. The two conditions appear irreconcilable and newspapers are trying to fathom the mystery. "Usually a business depression results in small entering classes," points out the Decatur *Herald*. But at some institutions the doors have to be closed before all the applicants are enrolled. The situation would seem to afford ample material for answer to the questions raised by a play current in New York which sets out to exhibit the worthlessness of the modern system of college education. One of the characters in "The Man in the Making" says there's a great difference between going to college and being sent there. As he was *sent* without the proper preliminary training, he fell among the wasters and brought chagrin to his father and disasters to himself. The play's message may have plenty of confirmation if some of the comment on the present situation realizes itself in results. The Decatur daily for example observes:

"Why this rush to the campuses at a time when incomes are supposed to be reduced and household economies are essential?

"One reason may be found in the general lack of jobs at high wages rather common two and three years ago, which enabled a youngster just out of high school to gratify his whim for shirts of vari-colored shades and fine texture, and to dress in clothes possessing that dash and swagger popularly supposed to characterize the habiliments of college men. Why go to college if you can draw down the mazuma in an office and still dress like a collegian?

"Not many youngsters are being kidnaped for high-paying positions these days. In fact a good many of these same young men have found to their sorrow how slender is the hold on the ladder of success when a man enters life work with his education still incomplete. Years like 1918, 1919, and 1920 seem to refute the old fogy notion that the grinding drudgery of hard work is essential for success, but the last year has rather tended to prove that the man without special training is under a heavy handicap. So young men are returning to school.

"The 5,000,000 unemployed represent that part of the population that would not be interested in higher education under any circumstances. The families of only moderate means who put a boy or girl into college will manage somehow, for any father or mother worth the name will gladly make sacrifices in behalf of their children's education."

The Troy *Record* finds some comfort in the possibility that the facts argue an overdoing of the prediction of a hard winter. Banks report larger savings deposits than ever before. Then,

"Certainly the young men and women who are enrolling for the college year because they are out of work have the wherewithal to finance themselves; otherwise they would not enroll.

"If the opinion that interest in higher learning is being taken up at the point where it stopt when we went to war is true, that is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. There is an inclination in some quarters to deprecate the time spent in college and university. The criticism is not warranted, for knowledge never hurt anybody. A self-educated man may be more successful than a college graduate, but that is not the fault of the college or of the education.

"It is possible for a young man to waste his time in college, just as it is possible for him to waste his time anywhere else. Everything else equal, the college man will be better equipped to grapple the problems of life than the man who is deprived of such an education.

"That, however, is not so much to the point as the fact that if there is popular interest in higher learning, the general level of intelligence is raised. That is desirable, for besides increasing efficiency, it adds to a people's ability to enjoy a thousand and one facts of life of which they would otherwise be ignorant."

Harvard reports 1000 applicants for entrance; Dartmouth has found itself compelled to decline 1500 applications; other New England colleges are similarly affected in a somewhat less degree. "Capacity" signs will likely be hung out all along the way,

GRASSO, AS CARUSO SAW HIM.

This cartoon was drawn by Caruso in Sorrento three weeks before his death, and was sent by him to *La Follia*, the Italian paper published here. It shows the enormous Grasso as he appears in "Malia," the stormy Sicilian play which served for his London début in 1908, and for Mimi-Aguglia's New York début later in the same year.

facts which lead the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* to recall an overmodest prophesy. It even forces the suggestion that education may be overdone, or at least that certain institutions might grow beyond the limits of manageable size:

"Some striking calculations of probable college attendance twenty-five and fifty years hence were published a couple of years ago, based on statistics obtainable at that time. It was made clear that a tremendous impetus had been given to the movement toward higher institutions of learning, and it was shown that with a continuance and growth of the movement the universities of the future promised to dwarf in comparison the largest of those at the present. As a matter of fact, some of the universities to-day are so huge that grave question has arisen in some quarters if they have not passed the point of maximum vantage in the training of students, and there has been a distinct increase of activity by advocates of the small college as opposed to the vast university. The statement of conditions at the beginning of the new academic year promises to heighten general interest in this question.

"It has long been admitted that education is one of the nation's greatest businesses, and we now have evidence that it is a business which is continuing to develop through hard times just as it developed in times of popular affluence. The immediate problem of making the supply equal the demand for educational facilities is likely to be sufficiently absorbing to concentrate attention upon the needs of the present, to the temporary exclusion of worry about the similar, if still more extensive, difficulties of the generations to come."

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# RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

## OUR LAWLESS AGE

CONTEMPT FOR LAW and the present revolt against the spirit of authority make this age eminently "one of sham and counterfeit," said James M. Beck, Solicitor-General of the United States, in an address before the recent convention of the American Bar Association at Cincinnati, the speaker rejecting the easy theory that these symptoms of a grave malady are merely a reaction of the World War. His portrayal of the lawlessness which now seems to be characteristic of the whole world and which is said to be so much evidenced in our own criminal statistics, evokes sympathetic response from some of the religious press, and George F. Foster declares in *America* (Catholic) that "the citizens of this country should be grateful to Mr. Beck for his timely warning of the perils of the immediate future." Far from causing the moral sickness of the age, says the Solicitor-General in his address as published in the daily press, the World War was in itself, perhaps, but one of its many symptoms. Some of the contributory causes of the world's disorder listed by this legal authority are reluctance to obey laws regarded as unreasonable or vexatious, the law's delays and laxity in administration which have bred a spirit of contempt, and the rampant individualism which began in the eighteenth century, with its excessive emphasis on the rights of man and small stress on man's duties. In proof of his contention, Mr. Beck instances the records of the criminal courts and police dockets, frequently mentioned in the press; violations of the sumptuary laws, which in the case of the prohibition statute have resulted in fines aggregating an estimate of $300,000,000; and "an increase in nine years of nearly 400 per cent in the comparatively narrow sphere of the Federal criminal jurisdiction." Nor is the spirit of revolt limited to secular laws, thinks Mr. Beck, for

"In the greater sphere of social life we find the same revolt against the institutions which have the sanction of the past. Laws which mark the decent restraints of print, speech and dress have in recent decades been increasingly disregarded. The very foundations of the great and primitive institutions of mankind—like the family, the Church and the State—have been shaken. Nature itself is defied. Thus, the fundamental difference of sex is disregarded by social and political movements which ignore the permanent differentiation of social function ordained by God himself."

Five plagues are afflicting humanity, said the Pope last year in a public utterance before the College of Cardinals. The first, Mr. Beck recalls, is the unprecedented challenge to authority; second, hatred between man and man; third, abnormal aversion to work; fourth, the excessive thirst for pleasure; fifth, a gross materialism which denies the reality of the spiritual in human life. All these charges, says the lawyer, are proved in recent experience. It is, however, to a wide-spread change in social conditions rather than to any change of man's essential nature that the Solicitor-General attributes the malady of our time. It seems to him that "the morale of our industrial civilization has been shattered. Work for work's sake, as the most glorious privilege of human faculties, has gone, both as an ideal and as a potent spirit. The conception of work as a degrading servitude to be done with reluctance and grudging inefficiency, seems to be the ideal of millions of men of all classes and in all countries." The great enigma, then, which this situation propounds to us, and which, "like the riddle of the Sphinx, we will solve or be destroyed," is this: "Has the increase in the potential of human power, through thermodynamics, been accomplished by a corresponding increase in the potential of human character?" Unfortunately,

"A mass morality has been substituted for individual morality, and group morality generally intensifies the vices more than the virtues of man. What was true of Germany was true—although in lesser degree—of all civilized nations. In all of them, the individual had been submerged in group formations, and the effect upon the character of man has not been beneficial. . . .

"There are many palliatives for the evils which I have discussed. To rekindle in men the love of work for work's sake and the spirit of discipline, which the lost sense of human solidarity once inspired, would do much to solve the problem, for work is the greatest moral force in the world. If we of this generation can only recognize that the evil exists, then the situation is not past remedy.

"I have faith in the inextinguishable spark of the Divine which is in the human soul and which our complex mechanical civilization has not extinguished. Of this, the World War was in itself a proof. All the horrible resources of mechanics and chemistry were utilized to coerce the human soul, and all proved ineffectual."

"This thoughtful and philosophical address can not fail to exert considerable influence," believes *The Reformed Church Messenger*, and it asks:

"Is the Church doing all that is within her power to bring her children back to 'the law and the testimony,' and to inspire them with the vision which alone can bring guidance and restraint and make life decent, tolerant and brotherly? Of all men in the world, *Christian pastors have the largest responsibility to-day in emphasizing the truth that 'the duty of everyone consists in respecting the rights of others.'* The peril of the hour is that classes and individuals are trying to diminish other people's rights and then enlarge their own. And the wages of lawlessness is chaos and death."

It is a gloomy picture Mr. Beck has drawn, says *The Catholic Vigil* (Grand Rapids)—"a picture that is all shadow." He sees tradition swept aside by a generation which "in its wild debauch of freedom has thrown its heritage to the winds and turned its drunken steps into the darkness." Then,

"What is to be the outcome of it all? The supreme test of man's building came in the World War which focused the manifold weaknesses of that building; the strain was too great. It is no longer a crisis that confronts the world, but a failure, the same failure that confronted the race at the dawn of things, the failure of humanity to get along without God. Were every invention of the mechanical era wiped out to-day at a single stroke, humanity would be the richer; there would be less poverty, less discontent, less maddening money fever than there is to-day. We have simply taken the wrong road and we have about reached the journey's end."

However, *The Churchman* (Episcopal) thinks that if Mr. Beck were to look beneath the surface, "he would find many hopeful signs in our day and generation." To be sure, there is much evil, but there is something good too, and, says this journal:

"We venture to think that Mr. Beck does not know his generation at all. We doubt whether he knows what most of the young minds and souls are thinking about or dreaming. A good many of our young men and women could paint about as pessimistic a picture of the generation which Mr. Beck probably holds in veneration as the one which he painted in Cincinnati of our present day. It would be well for men like Mr. Beck to take time to ask questions. Perhaps he has asked questions and does not understand the answers received."

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## THE SHEPHERD AND THE WOLVES

ON THE FRONT DOOR of every rectory should be placed a placard like this one which an Iowa bank has posted above the teller's window: "Stock Salesmen, Bird-Dogs, Oil-Well Men, Blue-Sky Artists, Porch Climbers, Confidence Men and Thieves Not Wanted—Stay Out." The writer who makes this remark in the current *Ecclesiastical Review* (Catholic, Philadelphia) is so gravely concerned over the "notorious fact that priests as a class fall easy victims to investment salesmen," that he advises the theological seminaries of his Church to add to their courses on pastoral theology a few lectures on the subject of a priest and his personal investments. If young aspirants for priesthood "were asked to take notes of such lectures for future reference and were told to read those notes before making any investments, they would be in a position to escape many a pitfall," we are told. One of the reasons why Catholic priests are so likely to be victimized is the fact that they are in a somewhat different position from other men. That is—

"Business men have a logical place for their earnings. They buy a store of their own, or use the surplus for necessary improvements, or increase their stock. Laboring men have a desire to own a home of their own, and making payments on that home gives them a place for their savings. A priest is not so situated. He has no family that induces him to save for future needs, and there is no particular endeavor that calls for his savings. His money is loose and he becomes a prey to the wily investment salesman. Back of all this, tho, there is something else that leads many men of the cloth to spend their money foolishly, and lose it. There are any number of safe investments that net a very fair rate of interest. Many men are not satisfied with 6 or even 8 per cent.; they want extraordinary returns, anywhere from 25 to 100 per cent., and with this object in view, they make investments and fall easy victims to those who offer large dividends, and end by losing their money, capital as well as interest. So it is covetousness, greed for dollars, that makes many a man invest heavily and lose all."

DR. JOHN G. BENSON,

Who operates a "social clinic" for the discouraged and the unfortunate.

Another aspect of the investment game that is not a credit to the clergy and which has given rise to bitter feeling and a great deal of scandal, according to the Catholic writer, is the fact that some priests who "are not satisfied to make fools of themselves in money matters try to get others into the same class." In particular, "when priests urge laymen, often their own parishioners, to get in on investments that turn out badly, they are injuring their cause more than they imagine." For we are asked to think of "the humiliation a pastor must feel when his own people ask him about a venture into which he led them and he must give them an evasive answer, because he knows the money is lost and the victims know, too, that it is gone never more to return."

Young priests are warned against propositions guaranteeing to double or triple their money, and are advised to place their money in safe bonds and mortgages with a fair rate of interest, or in insurance policies or building-and-loan shares. A parting admonition is offered, which perhaps might be taken to heart by Protestants as well as Catholics, laymen as well as priests:

"Fathers, beware of friends, college chums, and ex-seminarians. These men are pests when it comes to working priests. Investments are not matters of friendship or sympathy. When a friend offers to let you in on the ground floor, be very cautious, because most of their floors are built upon a tottering foundation."

## "A HOUSE OF HAPPINESS" FOR THE GREAT WHITE WAY

"BENSONIZING THE CHURCH is a mighty good thing," recently wrote a Broadway actor after a visit to Union Methodist Church, which embraces in its program music teaching, free shower-baths, a cheap luncheon, a "social clinic" for the discouraged and inept, homes for boys and girls, and a children's playground, everything being open to all, "regardless of creed, nationality, or social standing in New York's 'White Light' district." As briefly mentioned in these pages last November, Union Church advertises itself to Broadway by means of a blazing cross over the entrance, and it makes an especial appeal to strangers by arranging personal conveniences for them and caring for those in need. As the actor is further quoted in the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), he was much surprized that "all other people in the church are not alike, but that if one goes far enough into it, he will find a lot of straight-forward. decent-living, clean-thinking folks that any red-blooded man would love to associate with." The church is known as "a House of Happiness" because of the cheer it has brought to many unfortunates. "One of the first things Dr. John G. Benson did after coming to Union Church," writes Laura Comstock Dunlap in the New York *Globe*, "was to open to the public without charge the shower-baths which had been installed for the benefit of the soldiers who were welcomed at the church during the war. Then he utilized the culinary arrangements which had been a canteen feature to furnish luncheon to the public at the moderate price of 35 cents." Now "about 200 persons are fed every day, seated in a pleasant dining-room with regular waiters." More important, perhaps, is that—

"Next, Dr. Benson formed what he calls his 'social clinic.' Every afternoon he devotes two hours to listening to those in need of help or advice and often ends by turning them over to his specialists, a lawyer, a business adviser, a doctor, or a dentist, who form his cabinet. While these local plans were being worked out, Dr. Benson was quietly forming a group of associate members all over the United States, now numbering a thousand. They are those who by the payment of $5.00 a year or more became identified with the movement. In return they have a church home when they come to the city. They may send their baggage to the parish house, to be held pending their choice of a location. The office staff will hold mail, receipt for telegrams, secure tickets for places of amusement and map out an itinerary for shopping or sightseeing. On the other hand the associates may be very useful to the church. No fewer than fifty runaway girls have been returned to their friends or suitably located in New York in the year since Dr. Benson came to the work, most of them from the West. In communicating with their friends the good pastor often makes use of the nearest associate to reassure the frightened parents or call them to the rescue. The lure of Broadway brings many young people to this particular part of New York, and Dr. Benson has made known his desire to be of service to the stranded and distrest to all the traffic officers for blocks around. The result is the kindly 'cops' turn the footsteps of wanderers to this church of the open door, where they receive a warm welcome.

"It is in fact for the benefit of boys and girls out of work or alone in the city that the Union Church is putting forth its most strenuous efforts at present. Two houses next the church have been purchased, thrown together, and fitted up for the use of girls. The parlor of one house has been made a memorial by Oscar J. Dennis, and under the name of the Dennis Parlor will be used as a reception-room where girls may receive their callers.

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It will have wicker furniture, a library, little desks, a telephone, and every convenience. In the basement the old-fashioned kitchen will be supplied with an electric laundry machine where the girls may do their washing, and on the capacious range they may cook their breakfasts or indulge in candy-making to their hearts' content. The back parlor of this house will be used for Dr. Benson's clinic. Both houses are now practically full, but rooms are always reserved for 'transients,' meaning the stranger or girl out of work. To her no charge is made for the room except the performance of such duties as may be assigned her until she has the position which Dr. Benson is wonderfully successful in obtaining for her. It is desired to extend this feature of the work and next winter vocational classes, including printing, will be started to fit the girl for earning her living. At present a good many are placed in families as domestic help. Meantime the boys are not forgotten. For them several floors of the parish house have been fitted up into dormitories, and the boy, like the girl, is not charged till he gets a job. During the summer a slanting roof of the house is to be raised so that in all about 100 young men may be accommodated in the four floors of the building. The front rooms are to be devoted to vocational work."

These, we are told, are only a few of the plans of "this wizard in modern church activities," which has so imprest Broadway and won for him a testimonial from men "of every religion and none." While he believes in salvation in "the good old Methodist way," Dr. Benson has also a word for "salvation through music, the arts, or whatever arouses the best and holiest instincts of man."

## HOW NOT TO TRAIN PREACHERS

PULPIT POWER is one of the most pressing needs of the clergyman to-day, yet, complains the Boston *Transcript*, the university summer schools open to ministers make no reference to preaching in their courses. One summer school, for instance, which the Boston paper takes to illustrate its argument, offers lectures on the Ethics of Law, the Ethics of Medicine, of Journalism, on the relation between Capital and Labor, "Religion in Life," and on many other interesting topics; but "one is struck by the fact that not in the entire list of studies is to be found the one most important study of all. . . . No attempt is made to teach the minister how to send home his message from the pulpit." It is presumed that most of the clergymen-students have a message they would like to deliver, "but probably not one in ten of them is presenting that message, in his regular work, as effectively as he might." *The Transcript* thinks that—

"Knowledge of history and sociology and exegesis and general literature are valuable to any preacher, but pulpit power is far more valuable. And most preachers, after they have been in active work for a half dozen years, and have learned that they are not endowed with the genius of Chalmers or Whitefield or Brooks, are in a more receptive state of mind toward the practise of homiletics toward developing whatever moderate power they have than they were when they left the theological school. Whether we like it or not, the pulpit to-day is in a severer competition with rivals than ever before in Christian history. Concerts, magazines, newspapers, automobiles, outdoor sports, moving-pictures and many other attractions decimate the church congregations. And the preacher, while he may urge duty as the ground of church attendance, owes it to his people and to his own ordination vows to learn how to present his message in the most attractive and persuasive and compelling way of which he is capable.

"The teaching of pulpit address and homiletical power is far more difficult than instruction in ecclesiastical history or applied ethics. But it should be taught. Somehow, probably by the most practical and detailed kind of 'laboratory method,' of actual demonstration sessions, should the best methods of preaching be imparted and the efficacy of our preachers be increased. The sermon, in its preparation and delivery, is far the most important instrument at the minister's command. Therefore any summer school or winter school or divinity school which aims at preparing devout young men to enter the ministry or helping working-ministers to greater efficiency should give a large place to the instruction, the development, of the minister as preacher."

## A SALVATION ARMY REPORT ON PROHIBITION

THE SALVATION ARMY is in a peculiarly advantageous position for appraising the results of prohibition in our great cities, a matter which has been the subject of much dispute. In a recent number of *The War Cry*, Commander Evangeline Booth of the Army in this country makes what may be considered an official report on the early fruits of nation-wide prohibition. "Boozer's Day" has been an established Army institution in New York City for a long time. Year by year, writes Commander Booth, "we have celebrated the Thanksgiving holiday from six in the morning collecting the drunks from the park benches, feeding them, and sobering them up, and saving them with huge and lasting results. But last year they were not there, and so we gave the day to the poorest children of the great city." And here Commander Booth finds "one of the most significant of the early results of prohibition" as far as the Salvation Army is concerned:

"It means that in the future we shall have less to do with the grave, and more to do with the cradle; less binding up of life's broken plants, and more training of life's untrammeled vines; that more of our energy, our ingenious methods, will be thrown into the work of prevention, which in the final analysis must be so much more valuable to the home, the nation and the Kingdom of God than even the most worthy work of cure.

Who better than the Salvation Army, it is asked, can speak of the results of the banishment from the streets and hovels of the poor of "this liquid fire and distilled damnation?" She answers that the Army's social secretaries report that drunkenness among the men frequenting the Army hotels and Industrial Homes has almost entirely disappeared, that men who formerly could hardly support themselves from day to day now possess savings accounts. In one hotel twenty-five men, who before prohibition could muster only a dime among them, now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500.

Above all in importance are the benefits which Commander Booth finds have accrued to the children. "Better pre-natal care for the mother, more food, improved clothing, more money, and, above everything else, the absence of inebriation's brutalities, are all in evidence, telling in the life's chances of these infants." Commander Booth has been asked "if it is true that the law is being violated." Her answer is:

"Yes, as the laws against arson, theft and murder have been violated; but these laws and their penalties remain, and so will the Eighteenth Amendment stand. . . .

"We recognize that the task of banishing all intoxicating liquor from the land is a stupendous, a lengthy one; but the same strong forces of moral sentiment, scientific education, and business prudence which made outlaw of its sale and manufacture are equal to the undertaking. And, behind such efforts, there must also be reckoned with the dynamics of divine inspiration."

But will prohibition stand? "Without hesitation," the Salvationist leader replies "Yes!"

"The edifice of prohibition has been well and substantially built, its labor has not been spasmodic nor its material cheap, and what it has taken so many years to raise up would surely take as many years to pull down. Therefore, for the future, we are unafraid. The coming generation, growing up without alcohol, educated in the history of its abuses against hygiene, commerce, and morality, will muster so vast an army against their fathers' greatest foe as to protect from any and every jeopardy the legislation which safeguards their national life.

"By the Constitutional Amendment of Prohibition a measure has been enacted that will do more to bring the Kingdom of God upon earth than any other single piece of legislation, for the rum demon is the foundation and the bolsterer-up of almost all evils. Therefore history for righteousness has been made history that will live, for activities have been set in motion for civic and national betterment that will never stop until all evil is dead."

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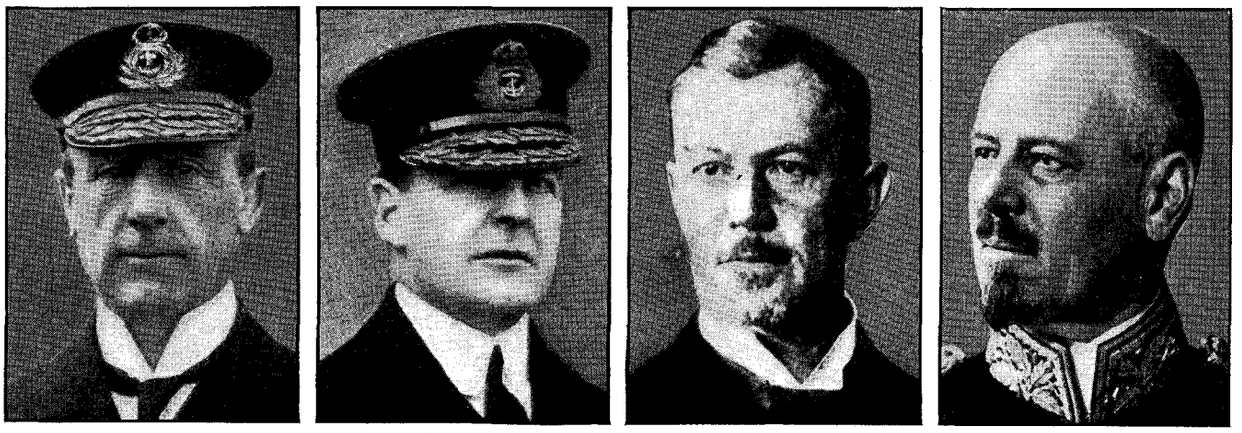
# REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS



JELLICOE BEATTY HIPPER VON SCHEER

BRITISH AND GERMAN ADMIRALS WHO FOUGHT THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

## THE REAL STORY OF JUTLAND

FIVE years and more have now passed since the British Grand Fleet under Admiral Jellicoe, and the German High Sea Fleet, under Admiral von Scheer, met off the Skagerak, that broad sheet of water between the north coast of Denmark and the south coast of Norway, in what is known as the Battle of Jutland. The loss in shipping of that action was more than 172,000 tons, and the loss, killed and wounded, was approximately 10,000 men. These five years have given the experts time to study and analyze this action, which in size of armaments has been declared the most tremendous naval battle in history. In particular the reports and accounts written by the commanders on both sides have been minutely examined, and we now have several studies of the engagement written by American naval authorities,* who are free from the strong feelings displayed by writers in Great Britain, where the battle of the pens has almost equaled the big sea fight in uproar, in fury, and in indecisive result.

Many of the great naval engagements of history have been perpetuated and made more clear by certain phrases or utterances with which the lay mind instantly associates them. Thus, mention the Battle of Lake Erie and to the lips leap Perry's familiar "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" Trafalgar at once suggests Nelson's message, "England expects every man to do his duty." The forcing of the Mississippi is linked with Farragut's "Damn the torpedoes; full steam ahead"; and the action in Manila Bay with Dewey's "You may fire when you're ready, Gridley." These were all comparatively simple sea battles; fought to a definite decision; easy for the mind to grasp and to understand. The obscurity associated with the Jutland fight is appropriately matched with the fact that it is likely to go down into history associated with the words "low visibility," and just as those words are obscure and baffling to the lay mind, the battle itself is still somewhat of a conundrum. Why?

The Battle of Jutland may be compared to a gigantic, bloody, and destructive game of hide and seek, in which each side, tho both sides displayed marked valor, played the game coyly and cautiously. To Admiral von Scheer is attributed the recent statement that had Admiral Beatty, in command of the British cruiser forces, turned full to the westward upon making contact with the German light forces, the German Main Fleet would have followed Beatty and Hipper in the belief that Beatty was running for home. Jellicoe could have put the British Main Fleet between the Germans and their bases, and instead of the indecisive result, the entire German sea power might have been annihilated. In other words, Beatty lost the great opportunity when he failed to pretend to run away and hide at the right time. But had Beatty laid the trap, would Hipper have fallen into it? Von Scheer asked Hipper that question after the battle and Hipper's reply was that he would probably have followed Beatty, and doubted seriously that he would have given the order to break off the engagement. What might have happened is always pure supposition, in which the situation at a particular hour is molded to fit a partizan theory. What actually did happen, to sum up the action as an American critic, Captain Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. R., sees it, was that: "As a matter of fact the Battle of Jutland did not have any actual effect on the situation on the seas. The British Fleet still controlled the North Sea. The Entente Allies were still able to move their troops and supplies over waterways which were barred to Germans. Not a German ship was released from port, and there was no effect upon the blockade. After Jutland, as before, the German Fleet was confined to its bases, except for occasional sorties into the North Sea. . . . The Jutland action had cheered the German people, but it had not given to Germany even a fragment of sea power."

It has been contended that Great Britain by her North Sea blockade enjoyed all the advantages that would have been gained by the destruction of the German High Sea Fleet. That, maintains Commander Gill, in his "What Happened at Jutland," is not correct. Germany's fleet was an important factor throughout the war. It was the power of this fleet that made the Baltic practically a German lake, kept open the trade routes between Germany and the North European neutrals, closed Russia's chief ports, and protected the German frontiers from the Gulf of Riga to Holland. It would be difficult to overestimate the influence, both direct and indirect, which the German High Sea Fleet exerted in bringing about the collapse of Russia. And, finally, it was the cover of the High Sea Battle Fleet that permitted the U-boats freedom to come and go in the prosecution of their campaign against commerce. In estimating the tactical situation in the North Sea there should be no misunderstanding as to the essential task of the German battleship fleet and the great influence a decisive British victory at Jutland would have had on the course of the war.

The Battle of Jutland was not a battle that may be given in a nutshell. But sifting, weighing and comparing the conflicting

*FOOTNOTE. The facts for this article are drawn from:

"What Happened at Jutland." By C. C. Gill, Commander U. S. Navy. With a foreword by Admiral H. B. Wilson, U. S. Navy. New York. (George H. Doran Company.)

"A True Account of the Battle of Jutland." By Thomas G. Frothingham, U. S. Navy. (Bacon & Brown, Cambridge, Mass.)

"The High Sea Fleet at Jutland." By H. H. Frost, Lieut. Commander U. S. Navy. United States Naval Institute Proceedings

"The Battle of Jutland." By David Hannay. *Edinburgh Review.* January, 1921.

An article in the New York *Herald* for August 14, 1921, based upon an interview between Admiral von Scheer of the German High Sea Fleet and another naval officer.

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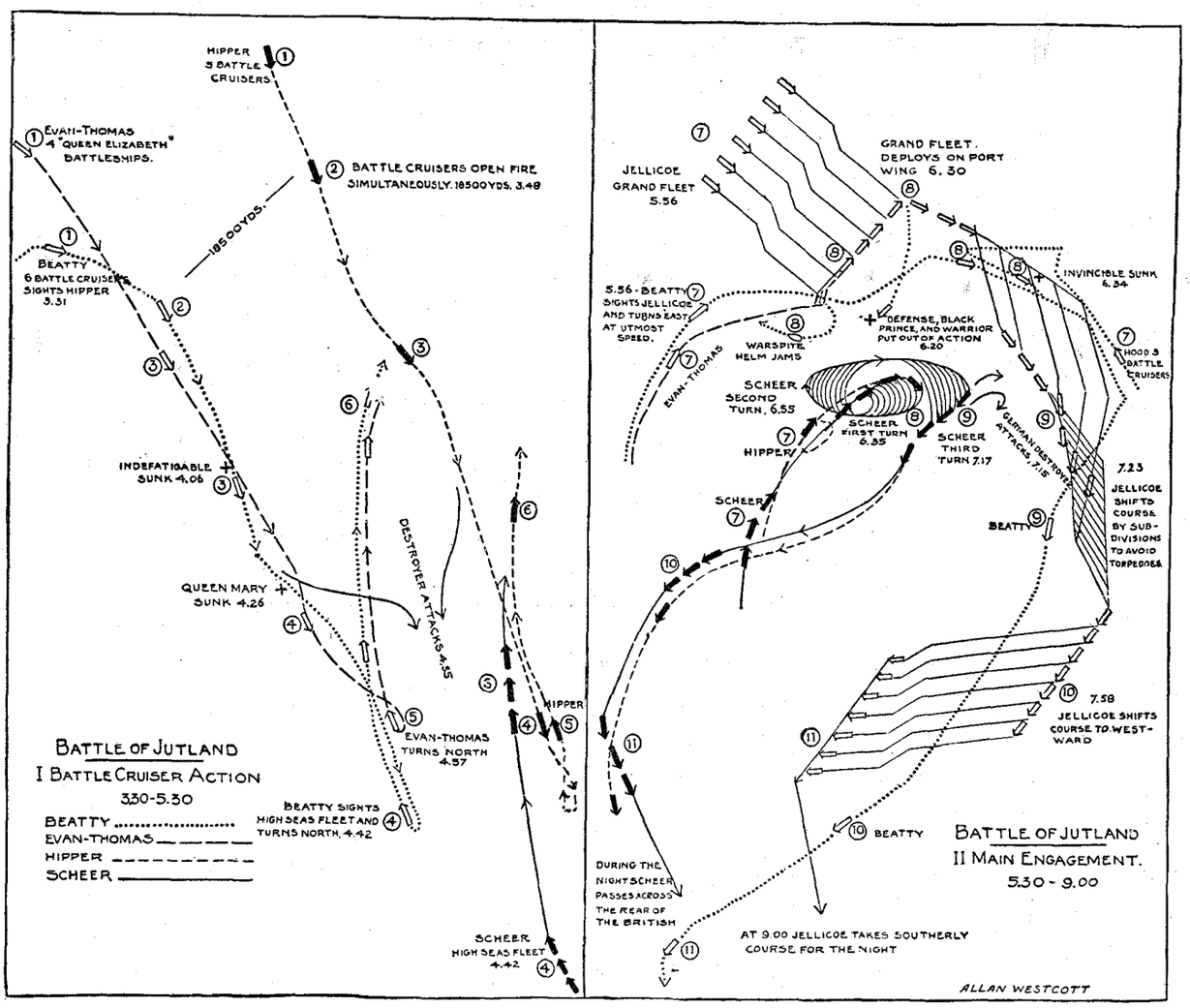
HIPPER 5 BATTLE CRUISERS
EVAN-THOMAS 4 "QUEEN ELIZABETH" BATTLESHIPS.
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18500 YDS.
BEATTY 6 BATTLE CRUISERS SIGHTS HIPPER 3.31
INDEFATIGABLE SUNK 4.06
QUEEN MARY SUNK 4.26
DESTROYER ATTACKS 4.55
EVAN-THOMAS TURNS NORTH 4.57
BEATTY SIGHTS HIGH SEAS FLEET AND TURNS NORTH 4.42
HIPPER
SCHEER HIGH SEAS FLEET 4.42
BATTLE OF JUTLAND
I BATTLE CRUISER ACTION
3.30-5.30
BEATTY
EVAN-THOMAS
HIPPER
SCHEER
JELLICOE GRAND FLEET 5.56
GRAND FLEET DEPLOYS ON PORT WING 6.30
INVINCIBLE SUNK 6.34
5.56 - BEATTY SIGHTS JELLICOE AND TURNS EAST AT UTMOST SPEED.
WARSPITE HELM JAMS
DEFENSE, BLACK PRINCE, AND WARRIOR PUT OUT OF ACTION 6.20
HOOD & BATTLE CRUISERS
EVAN-THOMAS
SCHEER SECOND TURN, 6.55
SCHEER FIRST TURN 6.35
SCHEER THIRD TURN 7.17
GERMAN DESTROYER ATTACKS 7.15
HIPPER
SCHEER
BEATTY
7.23 JELLICOE SHIFTS COURSE BY SUB-DIVISIONS TO AVOID TORPEDOES
7.58 JELLICOE SHIFTS COURSE TO WESTWARD
BEATTY
DURING THE NIGHT SCHEER PASSES ACROSS THE REAR OF THE BRITISH
AT 9.00 JELLICOE TAKES SOUTHERLY COURSE FOR THE NIGHT
BATTLE OF JUTLAND
II MAIN ENGAGEMENT.
5.30 - 9.00
ALLAN WESTCOTT

I. BATTLE CRUISER ACTION.

1. 3:30 p. m.—Beatty sights Hipper.

2. 3:48 p. m.—Battle cruisers engage at 18,500 yds., "both forces opening fire practically simultaneously."

3. 4:06 p. m.—*Indefatigable* sunk.

4. 4:42 p. m.—Beatty sights High Sea Fleet, and turns north (column right about).

5. 4:57 p. m.—Evan-Thomas turns north, covering Beatty.

6. 5:35 p. m.—Beatty's force, pursued by German battle cruisers and High Seas Fleet, on northerly course at long range.

II. MAIN ENGAGEMENT.

7. 5:56 p. m.—Beatty sights Jellicoe and shifts to easterly course at utmost speed.

8. 6:20—7:00 p.m.—Jellicoe deploys on port wing column (deployment complete at 6:38). Beatty takes position ahead of Grand Fleet. Hood takes station ahead of Beatty. Evan-Thomas falls in astern of Grand Fleet. Scheer turns whole German fleet to west (ships right about) at 6:35, covered by smoke screens. Scheer repeats the turn of the whole fleet (ships right about) to east at 6:55.

9. 7:17 p. m.—Scheer for the third time makes "swing-around" of whole German Fleet (ships right about) to southwest, under cover of smoke screens and destroyer attacks. Jellicoe turns away to avoid torpedoes (7:23).

10—11. 8:00—8:30 p. m.—Jellicoe disposes for the night.

Most of the published narratives have used many charts to trace the events of the action. It has been found possible to indicate all the essentials upon this one chart. It should be noted that superimposed indications have been avoided, where ships have passed over the same areas (especially in the three German ships-right-about maneuvers). Consequently this chart is diagrammatic only.

## THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

*From "A Guide to the Military History of the World War," by Thomas G. Frothingham, Captain, U. S. R.*

evidence, the story may now be told with reasonable clarity. First, how did the fleets compare in fighting strength? That is not a matter of serious dispute. The force under Jellicoe was superior in numbers, and in some ways in quality. Jellicoe had 41 capital ships, made up of 28 battle-ships, 9 battle-cruisers, and 4 armored cruisers. It had also 103 "ancillary craft," made up of 25 light cruisers, and 78 destroyers. Von Scheer's fleet consisted of 27 capital ships; 22 battle-ships, and 5 battle-cruisers; and 11 light cruisers, and 88 destroyers. The armament of the British fleet amounted to 362 great guns as compared to 244 in the German fleet; also, of the British guns 142 were 13.3-inch caliber, and 48 were of 15 inches. None was less than 12 inches; whereas in the German ships there were 20 guns of 10-inch caliber and the others were all of 11 or 12 inches. Summed up, the total weight of projectiles in the British fleet was 420,600 lbs. to 216,264 in the German; while British tonnage superiority was 1,139,000 to 590,000. Also Jellicoe had an important speed advantage, not because none of the German ships could steam as fast as the swiftest of the British, but because 6 of the 22 German battle-ships were pre-dreadnoughts, and were slow, which of course slowed down the entire fleet movement.

On the other hand, there were certain German advantages. David Hannay, writing in *The Edinburgh Review* for January, 1921, pointed out that the German destroyers were fitted out with more torpedo tubes, and the German battle-ships were constructed with more beam and therefore could be better protected to withstand hammering. The American Captain Frothingham has emphasized the German superiority in signaling. The Ger-

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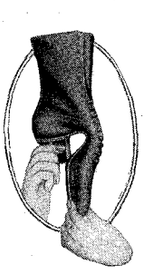

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Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.
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Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (Opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 30th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1703 Howard St.
Pasadena—Morse-Heckman Co.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Raleigh—Walk-Over Boot Shop
Reading—S. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—S. Sycle, 11 W. Broad
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
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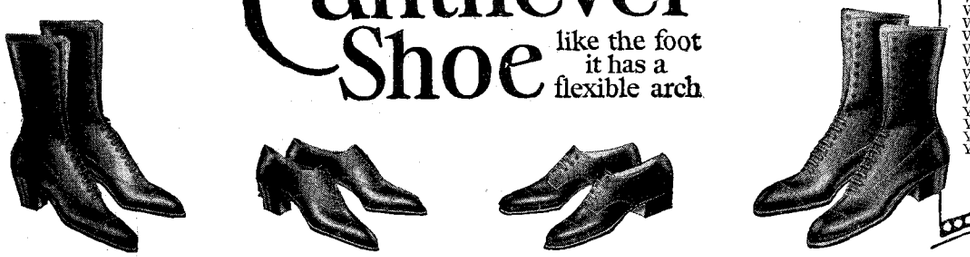
# Cantilever Shoe

like the foot it has a flexible arch



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mans prepared their maneuvers carefully in advance, with the result that while the British Commander-in-Chief was obliged to keep up a constant succession of instructions by signal, the German Admiral was able to perform his surprizing maneuvers with comparatively few master signals. Rear-Admiral Caspar Goodrich is thus quoted: "Jellicoe was sending out radio instructions at the rate of two a minute, while von Scheer made only *nine* such signals during the entire battle." In his story of the battle, Lord Jellicoe has also emphasized the great advantage possest by the Germans in their recognition signals at night. Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who last March contended that if Germany had had one hundred more submarines she would have won the war, has said of Jutland: "The British Fleet was not properly equipped for fighting at night. The German Fleet was." To which Captain Frothingham adds: "The British Fleet was not prepared in methods in advance to cope with the conditions of the afternoon of May 31. The German fleet was. Herein lay the chief cause for failure to gain a decision, when the one great opportunity of the war was offered to the British Fleet. In the three decades before the World War great strides had been made in naval development, with only the unequal fighting in the American war with Spain and in the Far East to give the tests of warfare. In this period it is probable that at different times first one navy would be in the lead and then another. It was the misfortune of the British in the Battle of Jutland that the Germans, at that time, were better prepared in equipment and rehearsed methods for an action under existing conditions. This should be recognized as an important factor—and the failure to win a decision should not be wholly charged against the men who fought the battle."

As to the battle itself. For ten months a state of war had held. It had become the custom of the British Fleet to leave its safeguarded bases in the north of the British Isles and make periodical sweeps through the North Sea. The Admiralty ordered the Grand Fleet to make such a sweep on May 30, 1915. At the same time the German High Fleet was also in the North Sea. There had been an insistent demand on the part of the German people for activity on the part of their fleet. In response, von Scheer, who had lately become Commander-in-Chief, had taken his ships to sea at times. Altho it was primarily a policy of demonstration for effect in Germany, Scheer had improved the efficiency of his command and had with him all the strength he could muster, including the pre-dreadnoughts. Thus, provided conditions proved favorable, he was ready to fight. In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the fleets met. There was a smooth sea, little wind, and in the early stages of the action visibility was good. The first phase of the battle lasted from 2 P. M. to 4.55 P. M., and was confined to the British Advance Force under Beatty and the German Advance Force under Hipper. In a word, it was an action of battle cruisers. At 2 o'clock, when the fleets were fifty miles apart, each fleet learned of the other's presence. They zigzagged towards each other, and at 3.48, at a range of 18,500 yards, commenced action, both sides opening fire practically simultaneously. Coming to Beatty's aid was Admiral Evan-Thomas, with his slower squadron of four battle-ships. But he was too far away to be a factor in the battle's first phase, which was confined to a conflict between Beatty's six cruisers and Hipper's five. The British fought on a course curving to the southeast, and then on a south-southeast course, and the Germans fought them on a parallel course instead of edging away from a superior British force. "It is now easy to see," so comments Captain Frothingham, "that the trend of the action was absolutely in the direction of the approaching main body of the German High Sea Fleet, but this, very naturally, was not apparent at the time to Vice-Admiral Beatty." Beatty evidently thought that the force immediately under his command was sufficient for the task, and the odds were unquestionably with him. Yet it was his squadron that suffered, losing one-third of its ships, the *Indefatigable* sinking at "about 4.06," and the *Queen Mary* at "about 4.28." The destroyers engaged in this first phase did no material damage to the capital ships.

When Beatty became aware of the proximity of the main body of the German High Sea Fleet the game of hide and seek was reversed. Beatty's ships turned right about and the German battle cruisers turned to follow them. On a northwest course the battle was continued at a range of 14,000 yards. Meanwhile, from the north, the British Grand Fleet had been closing in at the utmost speed. This marks the beginning of the second phase of the action. The situation was this: Jellicoe was groping for a junction, and not moving from definite information from Beatty. Scheer, following up Hipper's pursuit, was handicapped in speed by his slow-moving pre-dreadnoughts. One advantage the British had derived from the change in course was that Evan-Thomas's ships were drawn into effective range, at one point of the battle covering what was practically Beatty's hurried retreat. In an increasing mist the main bodies of the two fleets were drawing closer together. "To understand the course of the action at this critical stage," writes Captain Frothingham, "the reader should realize that the Germans possest a fleet maneuver which had been carefully rehearsed for such a contingency, in sudden contact with a superior enemy force. This was a simultaneous 'swing-around' of all the ships of the fleet, to turn the line and bring it into an opposite course."

Again the game of hide and seek. Almost at the moment of contact, under cover of a smoke screen, Scheer swung about, veering off to the southwest. The British had no idea that the Germans would be able to carry out this change of direction of the German line. They were even less prepared for the subsequent "swing around" which again turned the tide of hide and seek, converting the Germans once more to the attacking rôle. This was the third phase of the battle, lasting from 6.40 to 7.17 P.M. In the course of it Scheer turned back and attacked the British center with guns and torpedoes. Ahead of the fleet there was sent forward a determined attack by the German torpedo flotillas. While this maneuver subjected the van of the German fleet to heavy damage, the attack had the effect of making the Grand Fleet turn away and open the range.

Then, successfully for the third time, Admiral Scheer executed the same maneuver of ships-right-about, and again his fleet was on a westerly course screened by dense smoke, and freed from the gun-fire of the British fleet. "One reason for the failure of the British to understand these maneuvers of Admiral Scheer," writes Captain Frothingham, "was the fixed conviction of the British that such a simultaneous turn of all the ships of a fleet was impracticable in action—consequently they did not expect it to be used by their enemies." But for the third time Scheer had done it, and from that moment his fleet was not in great danger, nor even seriously engaged. As the twilight advanced he could prepare for the night. He found all his battle-ships in condition to do 16 knots, "the speed requisite for night work, and thus keep their places in line." The fourth phase of the action from 7.17 P.M. to 9 P.M., summed up by Commander Gill, is that in the gathering twilight Scheer, avoiding action, hauled around from west to southeast and sought to draw closer to Horn Reef. Jellicoe tried to regain touch on westerly courses, then turned to the southwest, and finally to south. As a result of Scheer's tactics, according to Captain Frothingham, the British Admiral was always groping for his enemy in mist and smoke, with only occasional glimpses of the German ships. The fifth and closing phase of the action, extending from 9 P.M. to 3 the next morning, brought no further shock of battle on a grand scale. There were isolated fights between disabled vessels of both fleets, with much shooting, with explosions and fire lighting up the darkness. The Germans proceeded to their bases undisturbed, and, according to Admiral Scheer, the fleet was repaired and fit to go to sea again by the middle of August.

What was the effect of the Battle of Jutland upon the *morale* of the nations engaged and their allies? David Hannay, in his article in the *Edinburgh*, pictured England's disappointment. He wrote:

"No one who read his paper on the morning of June 3, 1916, with the least attention, can forget that he was stung by a most unpleasant twinge. The Admiralty report had a disturbing air of being artfully worded to prepare him for worse news. So the first seeds of doubt, of dissatisfaction, of disappointment, were planted. They took root and began to grow beneath the surface. The removal of the censorship gave the growth free access to the air, and they have borne a large crop. One of the minor (but not wholly unimportant) questions left for the minute historian in the future is: Who were the official gentlemen of some importance at the time whose nerves were badly 'rattled' during those early June days; and who blabbed their fears? Nothing was more natural than that the country should be made to feel disenchanted and anxious by what it was told. For twenty months the Germans had not sought battle. The graver kind of authorities who addrest the public had repeated, day after day, the welcome assurance that the irresistible superiority of the British fleet was proved to demonstration by the manifest reluctance of the enemy to risk a trial of strength. Other teachers of a less magisterial, but more popular order, were telling all who would listen that the Germans were cowards who fought with babies only. Comic journalists had been pouring out pictures of absurd creatures, addle-headed, blear-eyed, pot-bellied, knock-kneed. These were Germans. If these wretched objects dared to face British tars they would be cleared off the surface of the earth in one 'hurricane sweep.' People would not, of course, have confessed that they took all this loud heehawing and guffawing seriously—but it told. And now, all at once, a public carefully prepared to expect only unqualified triumph was compelled to learn that the two fleets had met; that the British fleet had suffered heavy loss; that the German fleet was not destroyed;

(*Continued on page 50*)

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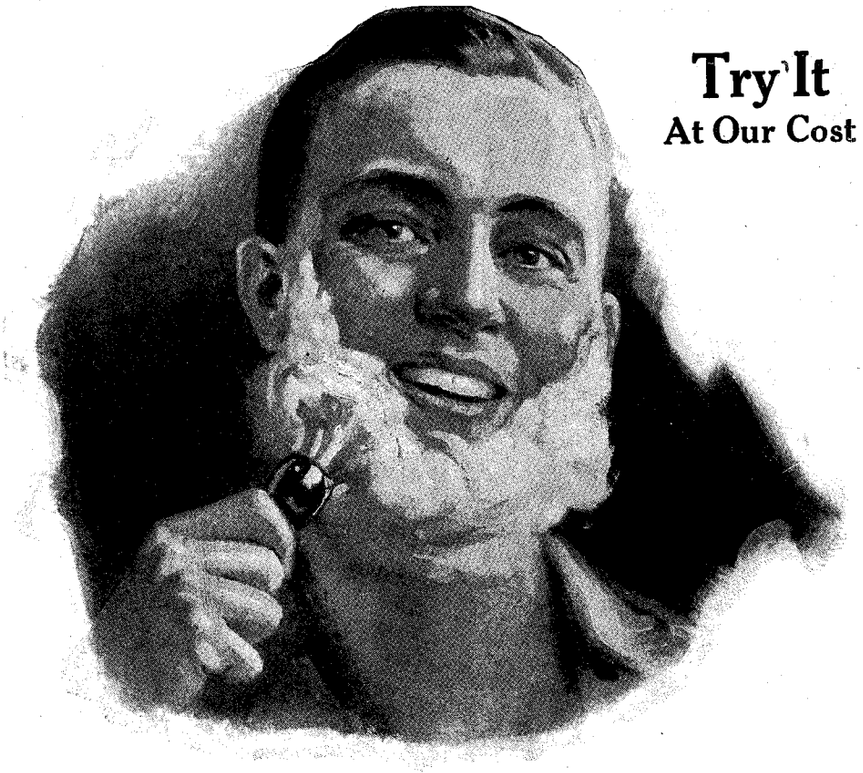

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Within one minute the beard absorbs 15 per cent of water. And that is enough to make a horny beard wax-like. No long rubbing, no hot towels.

**Maintains itself**

In creamy fullness for ten minutes on the face.

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The palm and olive oil blend soothes the skin. It leaves the face velvety and without irritation—a delightful effect.

# Multiplies Itself in Lather 250 Times

*By. V. K. Cassady, B.S., M.S., Chief Chemist*

That is one thing we've accomplished in Palmolive Shaving Cream. A little goes far and the lather is luxurious. We have made a lather also which removes the oil-coat instantly. So within one minute the beard absorbs 15 per cent of water. We do away with finger-rubbing, with hot towels and with waiting.

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Palmolive Shaving Cream is based on palm and olive oils. Cleopatra used those same oils as cosmetics. So did Roman beauties. For thousands of years they have held supreme place in treatment of the skin.

Millions of women apply them in Palmolive Soap. The results have made this famous soap the leading toilet soap in America.

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That's the chief factor in this soap's success — that delightful after-feeling. Thousands of men are so surprised and pleased that they write us letters about it. That's a rare thing for men to do.

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We are experts in soap, as you know. We have studied it for many decades. But we worked 18 months and tried 130 formulas to get this Shaving Cream as you want it.

First we talked with a thousand men to find out their ideas. We found that they wanted a quick shave, abundant lather, a lather that doesn't dry. And, above all, they wanted faces to feel fine at the finish.

So we kept on until we excelled in all of these requirements. And we think we reached the limit.

Try it and see. We supply you ten shaves free. If you find it a bonanza tell other men about it. If you like your old way better, go back to it. But give us this chance—send the coupon.

If you have anything you are equally proud of, we will gladly try that on the same terms.

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## Shaving Cream

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# CURRENT POETRY

*Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.*

THE Buffalo *Evening News* selects the following poem of Austin Dobson, who lately died at a ripe old age, as one most "Appropriate for quotation at this hour." It will not need a further commentary to tell why:

### IN AFTER DAYS

By Austin Dobson

In after days when grasses high
O'ertop the stones where I shall lie,
  Though ill or well the world adjust
  My slender claim to honour'd dust,
I shall not question nor reply.

I shall not see the morning sky;
I shall not hear the night-wind sigh;
I shall be mute, as all men must
    In after days!

But yet, now living, fain would I
That some one then should testify,
  Saying—"He held his pen in trust
  To Art, not serving shame or lust,"
Will none? Then let my memory die
    In after days!

If we are to escape a settled gloom as the heritage of the war it will not be through putting by thoughts of its inevitable consequence. Mrs. Thomas in her poem in the New York *Times* proves this impossibility:

### THE CHILDREN AND THE SHADOW

By Edith M. Thomas

I

There are some thoughts that so the mind appall,
One would not be alone with them . . . One such
There is that, reaching with an Afrite's clutch,
Can make me for the time its frozen thrall:
What if behind that blackest War of all
Were Powers who this world but for evil touch,
Whom War's iniquity did pleasure much—
As if therein they hailed Man's second fall?
This shadow from my thoughts would not away;
It was as though it reached beyond our age,
With worse to come . . . Were it not well to go
And watch awhile the children at their play?
For their unclouded looks should make me know,
'Tis of our time—and not their heritage.

II

The children at their play have no more care
For seasons that have rocked this world in wrath
Than have this year's sweet flowers for Winter's scath,
When sleeted storms did plow their thoroughfare,
Let it suffice—this Summer's light and air!
They have no part in last year's aftermath,
And since such comfort kindly Nature hath,
Let me, too, in the sportive moment share!
This was the thought that did my heart upstay;
When, suddenly, before my spirit's eyes,
Though distant far, defiled a ghostly train—
Children! The children who no more shall play,
Russia's starved little ones . . . Now, once again
The War's long shadow on my pathway lies.

This British poem which *The Century* prints with a decoration that we would like to include shows that the magic of old themes still lives. De la Mare is not of today's ephemera:

### SUNK LYONESSE

By Walter de la Mare

In sea-cold Lyonesse,
  When the Sabbath eve shafts down
On the roofs, walls, belfries
  Of the foundered town,
The Nereids pluck their lyres
  Where the green translucency beats,
And, with motionless eyes at gaze,
  Make minstrelsy in the streets.

The ocean water stirs
  In salt-worn casemate and porch,
Plies the blunt-snouted fish
  With fire in his skull for torch.
And the ringing wires resound,
  And the unearthly lovely weep
In lament of the music they make
  In the sullen courts of sleep,

Whose marble flowers bloom for ay,
  And, lapped by the moon-guiled tide,
Mock their carver with heart of stone,
  Caged in his stone-ribbed side.

The fascination of little roads is felt by many. This is from *The Lyric West* and we print it in place of one sent in by a reader who liked the one by "G. S. B." in our issue of July 30, and offered his as "by a real Westerner." There is no gainsaying the devotion of this author to the object of his affection, as we see in his last four lines:

Could I but blow some magic horn,
And call to Life again those joyous days,
I should lie me down along this road somewhere,
And blow, from morn to morn!

Turn we now to the other:

### THE LITTLE ROAD

By Ellen Morrill Mills

Did you ever notice a little road
That you didn't wonder where it led?
Whether—after the cool, green wood—
  It chanced on the dell where your dream-house stood?
Maybe—beginning dusty and rough,
It keeps up the pretense just long enough
To tire those who haven't the clew,
And leave the adventure—and end—to you?
Maybe it leaves the highway to follow
Up, swooping up like the flight of a swallow—
Till valley and town lie dim below,
And Time flies far on the winds that blow,
There you may find a nook for your dreaming,
Seeming,
Just planned for you from the Edenglow

So the little road cries to me: "Follow, follow,
Maybe you'll find that your dreams are hollow,
Maybe you'll see—but follow, follow,
Come with the faith of the homing swallow,
Or, to your death, you will never know."

Here is cynicism relieved by wit. So artificial is the conceit that it seems a leaf out of the seventeenth century. Yet its deftness, doubtless, commends it to *The New Republic*, and on that score may gain other admirers.

### THE LAWYER'S TALE

By Robert Graves

Richard Roe wished himself Solomon,
Made cuckold you should know by one John Doe;
Solomon's neck was firm enough to bear
Some score of antlers more than Roe could wear.

Richard Roe wished himself Alexander,
Being robbed of house and land by the same hand
Ten thousand acres or a principal town
Would have cost Alexander scarce a frown.

Richard Roe wished himself Job the prophet,
Sunk past reclaim in stinking rags and shame;
Job's plight was utterly bad, his own even worse.
He found no God to call on or to curse.

He wished himself Job, Solomon, Alexander,
For cunning, patience, power to overthrow
His tyrant, but with heart gone so far rotten
That most of all he wished himself John Doe.

To reflect all sides of to-day's verse something must go to our readers from such purveyors of the modern spirit as *The Dial*. The following has realism and humor, and makes us think that perhaps geraniums are merely handicapped by their name:

### REFLECTION

By Elizabeth J. Coatsworth

Geraniums . . .
Who ever heard that Sappho put
Geraniums in her hair?

Or thought that Cleopatra brushed
Her long Greek face against their petals?

Did Beatrice carry them?
Or any bird sigh out his wild-fire heart
In passion for them?

Yet sparrows, far outnumbering nightingales,
Have gossiped under their tomato cans,
And lonely spinsters loved them more than cats

And living girls have felt quite festive, going
Down vulgar streets
With such unsubtle gaiety at their belts.

As a specimen of the work of our latest literary ambassador we quote one of the Algonquin love songs from "Kulóskap the Master" (Funk & Wagnalls Co.), by Dr. J. D. Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia, selected by President Harding as Minister to Denmark:

### PASSAMAQUODDY LOVE SONG

Translated by Prof. John Dyneley Prince

Anigowanotenu!
Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream.
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep,
Anigowanotenu!

With me thy lover by thy side
How fair that stream did bubble on!
How lovely was the silver moon!
Thy heart now tells thee of that joy.
E'en unto death I think of thee
Anigowanotenu!

Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream.
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep.
Anigowanotenu!

When we in birch canoe did glide
Together on that glistening lake,
How fair the hills and how we watched
The *red* leaves whirling in the breeze.
Anigowanotenu!

Anigowanotenu!
We'll rove once more in bark canoe
And watch the *green* leaves swirl on high
When spring smiles on the mountain tops.
Anigowanotenu!
Oft these lonely days thou look'st
On beauteous river and down shining stream.
Oft thou look'st and sighest deep.
Anigowanotenu!

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# GULBRANSEN Player-Piano

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

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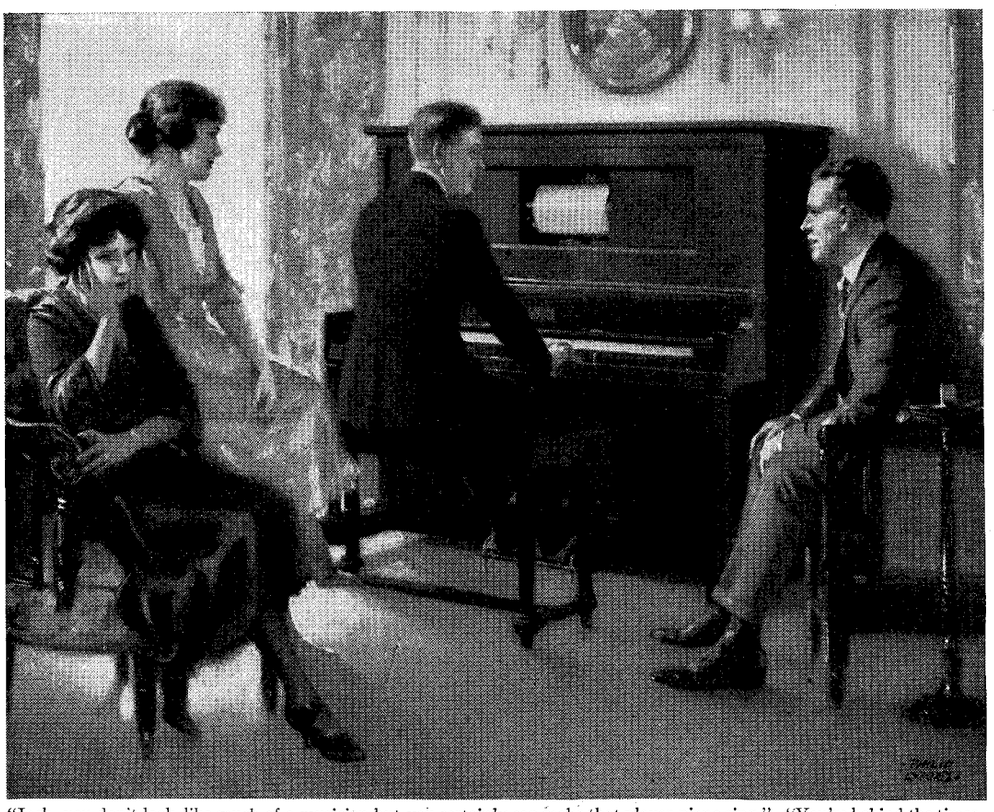

"Jack, you don't look like much of a musician but you certainly can make that player-piano sing." "You're behind the times, Frank. A fellow doesn't need long hair to play a Gulbransen well. Learned it in a couple of weeks."

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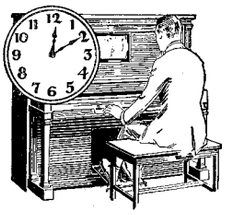

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At our dealer's store you can prove to yourself in ten minutes that the Gulbransen is easy for you to play well—a marvelous instrument—positively fascinating. The coupon below brings you dealer's address and full information.

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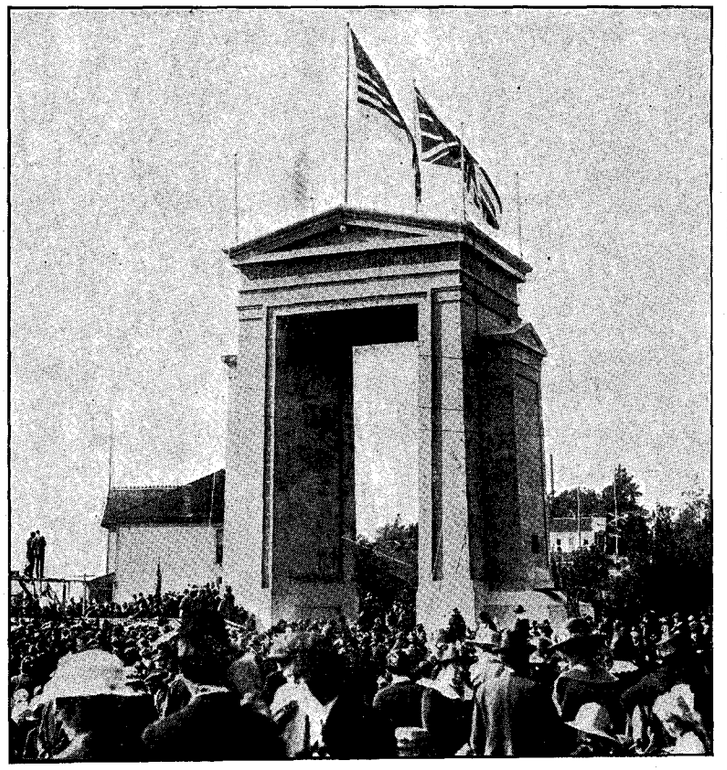
# PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

## CELEBRATING A 3000-MILE VICTORY OF PEACE

IF THE DOVE OF PEACE has a permanent home it is probably somewhere along the three-thousand-mile line of lake and river and imaginary fence that separates the Dominion of Canada from the United States. No other boundary of such length has been free from war for so long a time since the fall of the Roman Empire. And the Pax Romana was an armed peace maintained by the legions of the Cæsars, whereas for a full century the people of the United States and the Dominion have left their common border unguarded by forts or ships or guns or garrisons. The recent celebration of this century of peace and disarmament is seized by editors on both sides of the border as an extremely significant and valuable lesson for the delegates who are to meet in Washington next month to consider limitation of armament on the part of the great military and naval powers. It is true that the century of peace really ended six years ago and a flag was, indeed, raised on the boundary in 1915. But at that time Canadians were too busy fighting the Great War to waste their energies in peace celebrations, and the dedication of a permament memorial was postponed until this year. And so press dispatches from the Pacific coast inform us, ten thousand Americans and Canadians met on September 5 to dedicate by impressive ceremonies a massive concrete "Portal of Peace." The date was the anniversary of the first Battle of the Marne and also of the boarding of the *Mayflower* by the Pilgrim Fathers; and incidentally it coincided with the completion of the appropriately named Pacific Highway stretching from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Cal. The place was Blaine, Washington, and the arch stands one hundred yards from where the 49th parallel—the international boundary line—meets Boundary Bay. Along with mementoes of pioneer days, wood from the *Mayflower*, and fragments from the first steamboat to ply the Pacific have been built into the arch for permanent preservation. The ceremonies, including music, the unfurling of flags and speechmaking were in charge of an international committee. Speakers emphasized the enduring friendship between the two countries and the appropriateness of the fact that the first international Peace Portal should be built on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. One American drew a comparison between the warlike motive which prompted the erection of the Arc de Triomphe in Paris and the century-old amity which the new arch celebrates.



NOT AN "ARCH OF TRIUMPH," BUT A "PORTAL OF PEACE."

The $40,000 gateway at Blaine, Wash., dedicated on September 5. Across the plinth on the United States front is inscribed, "Children of a Common Mother," and on the Canadian front, "Brethren Dwelling Together in Unity." On the doors will be the inscriptions, "Open for One Hundred Years" and "May These Doors Never Be Closed."

But the great significance of the occasion, agree the newspapers in both the Dominion and the Republic, is the example which has been set for a world seeking relief from the burdens of armament and the horrors of war. For a hundred years this border, unlike the steel-lined frontiers of Europe, has been quite unguarded, and the two peoples, though sometimes differing, have neighbored without serious friction. The whole business, says the Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal* in the United States, "is about the best exhibition of international common sense an addle-pated human race has given," and "the disarmament conference can not have its attention attracted too strongly to the Canadian boundary and its new Peace Portal." The outpouring of the people at Blaine is characterized by the Portland *Oregon Journal* as "a sample of the pent-up-tide of human sentiment that will some day burst its dam and flood the world with its spirit of resentment against wholesale massacre, debt, death and devastation, which war is and always will be." The town of Blaine, says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, has preached an eloquent sermon to a warlike world, "it is a sermon on disarmament, on the practical every-day operation, of international friendship, and the successful avoidance of suspicion." The celebration, says the Canadian Montreal *Gazette*, "opens up the most enticing possibilities, for what has been done by the United States and the Dominion can be done by other nations. If the European Central Empires had followed the signal example thus set, instead of expressing might and arrogance and power by rings of steel, the Great War need not have taken place." The Montreal daily points out that:

> The public men, both in the United States and Canada, have had the intelligence and common sense to see that if either nation made the slightest movement toward the setting up of any instrument of force, the provocation would be replied to in kind. There would be angry feelings; there would be mutual suspicion; and the boundary line, which has never been profaned by the smallest instrument of violence, would bristle with guns, suggesting the notion of violence—precisely what is to be avoided at all costs in human relations.

The world has erected many a memorial to its warmakers and few, almost none, to its peacemakers, the Vancouver *Province* is moved to remark:

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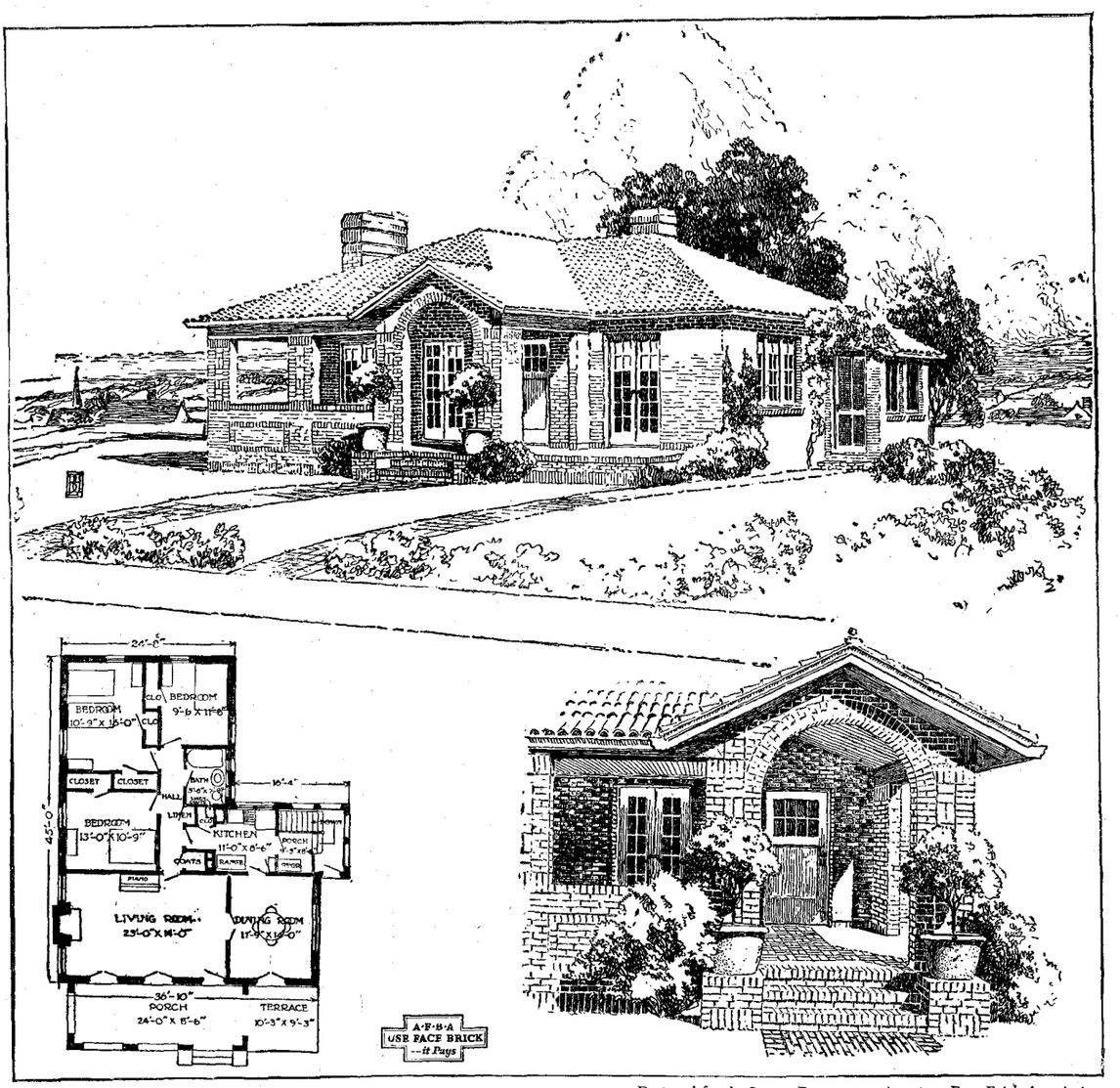


BUNGALOW DESIGN NO. 610

*Designed for the Service Department, American Face Brick Association*

This six-room bungalow is one of the sixty-four designs in our "Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans." Note how it nestles close to the ground, its hospitable entrance, its pleasing roof lines, and its exceptionally compact, convenient interior arrangements.

# *Face Brick for Bungalows*

FOR beauty, for durability, and for economy, Face Brick is unequalled as a facing material for bungalows and small houses.

The wide variety of colors and textures, and the artistic possibilities in bonding, mortar joints and panel work, give an infinite scope to the owner's individual taste.

Savings in repairs, in painting, in fuel costs and insurance rates, its long life and slow depreciation, make the Face Brick house the most economical you can build.

You will find these matters fully discussed in "The Story of Brick," an artistic booklet with numerous illustrations and helpful information for all who intend to build. A copy will be sent free to prospective builders.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" are issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses, in all sixty-four, each reversible with a different exterior design. These designs are unusual and distinctive, combined with convenient interiors and economical construction. The entire set for one dollar. Any one of the booklets, 25 cents, preferably in stamps.

We have the complete working drawings, specifications and masonry quantity estimates at nominal prices. Select from the booklets the designs you like best and order the plans even if you are not going to build now, for their study will be not only interesting and instructive, but helpful in forming your future plans for your home.

You may want "The Home of Beauty," fifty designs, mostly two stories, representing a wide variety of architectural styles and floor plans. Sent for 50 cents in stamps. We also distribute complete working drawings, specifications and quantity estimates for these houses at nominal prices.

Address, American Face Brick Association, 1134 Westminster Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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War monuments have been erected in many cities, towns and country places in Canada and the United States to commemorate the heroism of those who fought and fell in the late war and in other wars. To-day one monument stands on the border between the English-speaking nations on this continent as a testimony of gratitude and satisfaction for a century of peace. All the war monuments pay honor to an idea as well as to the men and women who died for it. The peace memorial represents an idea, but also commemorates the lives and deeds of all who in these three generations of human life wrought for peace. It is a memorial to every ruler who in times of stress refrained from provocative language or found the soft answer which turns away wrath; to every statesman and diplomat who had the good-will to seek and the gifts to devise a peaceful method of settling an exasperating dispute; to every public man of both nations who cultivated the habit of friendly speech and action toward the other; to every writer for the press and every author whose printed word was free from offense; to all preachers, teachers and persons of light and leading who helped the old and young people about them to know the best rather than the worst of their foreign neighbors; to the men of business who dealt honorably and in a spirit of cooperation with alien nations; to captains and sailors of both nations who have for a hundred years fraternized in all the ports and harbors of the world; to students and scholars who have studied and taught together in the great schools of both countries, and to the tens of millions of undistinguished men and women, dwelling on each side of the frontier, who lived in kindly fellowship with foreign fellow men.

No monument could preserve the names of all whose life and deeds are recognized by this peace memorial. But, as the church festival of All Saints commemorates the innumerable and nameless faithful of all time, so the memorial dedicated to-day recognizes the merits of all who have helped to keep the peace between Britain and the United States.

LEADING THE WORLD IN THE PATHWAY OF PEACE.

If Britannia and Columbia, here represented by their daughters at the Peace Portal celebration, can keep peace along an unguarded boundary, why cannot the whole world do likewise?

That the peace should have been kept along this three-thousand-mile line for a full century is the more significant because this peace was preceded by two centuries of intermittent warfare. Again and again French colonists in Canada with the help of Indians and French soldiers fought British colonists from the south cooperating with regiments of Red Coats and following British officers. There were conflicts early in the seventeenth century. Then came the series of wars, known successively in our Colonial history as King William's War, Queen Anne's War, King George's War, and the French and Indian War. The pages of our school histories are full of stories of the raids and sieges that took place. The capture of Quebec by Wolf in 1759 ended the Franco-British phase of warfare across the Canadian border, for by the treaty of 1763 Canada became a British possession. Then in 1775 the American Revolution began. The historians tell us how the leaders of the revolting colonies tried to make their movement continent-wide and invaded Canada, hoping that the conquered French would rise and join them in throwing off the British yoke. Montreal was taken and occupied for months by the Continental Army. Benedict Arnold, then one of the most gallant figures in the Colonial army, was wounded at the unsuccessful siege of Quebec, and the Revolutionary Army finally withdrew from Canada. Later Canada was the base of Burgoyne's ill-fated attempt to split the colonies in two. After the War the emigration of 40,000 American Tories—the United Empire Loyalists—to Canada added an element to the population which was identical in culture with that of the States, but which remained for a generation or two bitterly anti-American. When the War of 1812 broke out, the Canadian border saw the last flare-up of two centuries of fighting. Spectacular naval campaigns were fought on Lake Champlain and Lake Erie. A force from Canada took Detroit, and along the Niagara boundary the noise of the guns at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane drowned out the roar of the great cataract. But since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent between Great Britain and the United States on December 24, 1814, there has been peace along the border, and by the terms of the treaty that border has been left unguarded by sentinel or armament or fortification. "English forces and American troops have not faced each other in anger since the guns of Lundy's Lane, Lake Erie and New Orleans were stilled." Here, continues the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is a border where the boundary posts are so many marks of good faith, good-will and understanding, instead of so many sign-posts of hatreds, suspicion and clashing interests," and "time has shown that there was no more need of arms and armed men on the border and armed ships on the Great Lakes than there was for Illinois and Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin to maintain armed guards on their boundaries and fighting ships on the lakes to guard against each other."

Indeed, there has been hardly more thought of armed conflict between the two countries than there is between two neighbors living side by side in a quiet suburb. Yet even in the best regulated village or suburb there are occasionally misunderstandings over the rights of a neighbor's children, or dogs, or chickens, or over the precise location of a fence post. And so Canada and the United States, though remaining at peace, have indulged in more than one serious controversy. In fact, as the *The Boston Globe* points out in a leading editorial:

> We have had as many disputes during the past 100 years with our friendly neighbor to the northward as most European nations have had with one another. The difference has been in method of settlement. Where two European nations have almost invariably called out the reserves to settle things (thereby settling nothing at all), in our disputes with Canada we have each hired a lawyer.
>
> It was the "godlike Daniel" who took up the job for the States in 1841, when our long-standing boundary dispute with England over Canada came to a crisis. Feeling ran at fever pitch on both sides. Many folks up in Maine were for calling the police. Canadians yelled exasperating epithets across the stone wall. But Webster and Ashburton threshed out the dispute in verbal pyrotechnics quite successfully, within a year. And Aroostook went back to hoe its potatoes.
>
> Two years later there was another squall, this time on the Oregon boundary. British Columbians and American homesteaders rubbed elbows of wrath once more. "If we can't have the boundary laid at 54′ 40″, we'll punch the daylights

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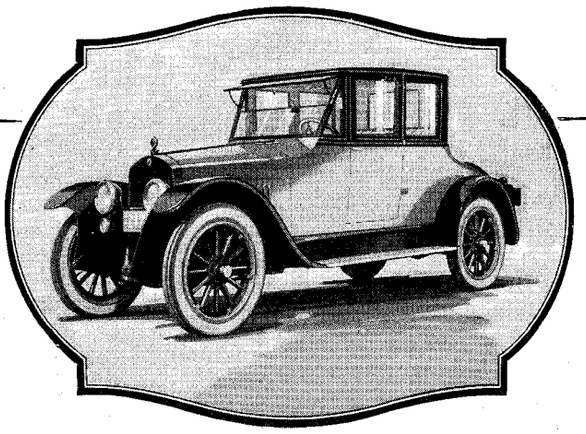

# People Don't Regret Buying Closed Cars

THERE is something about the snug click of the door latch and the clean, windless interior of a closed car that makes you feel at home and comfortable in there.

The deep-cushioned seats, the curtains, the glass, the conversation in low tones—all these things make getting somewhere as pleasant as being there. Getting home is never a problem, and the weather is an incident.

In the Standard Eight Coupé, Sedan, or Sedanette the powerful motor carries the extra burden of a closed body with an effortless ease.

Any good closed car is a source of great satisfaction to the owner. The makers of the Standard Eight have built their closed cars exceptionally well, as part of their plan to make the Standard Eight a permanent and respected factor in the automotive field.

*Vestibule Sedan, $5000* *Sedan, $4800* *Sedanette, $4500* *Coupé, $4500*
*Touring Car, $3400* *Roadster, $3400* *Sport, $3400* *Chassis, $3150*
*Above prices f. o. b. Butler, Pa.*

## STANDARD EIGHT
### A POWERFUL CAR

STANDARD STEEL CAR COMPANY
*Automotive Dept.* *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

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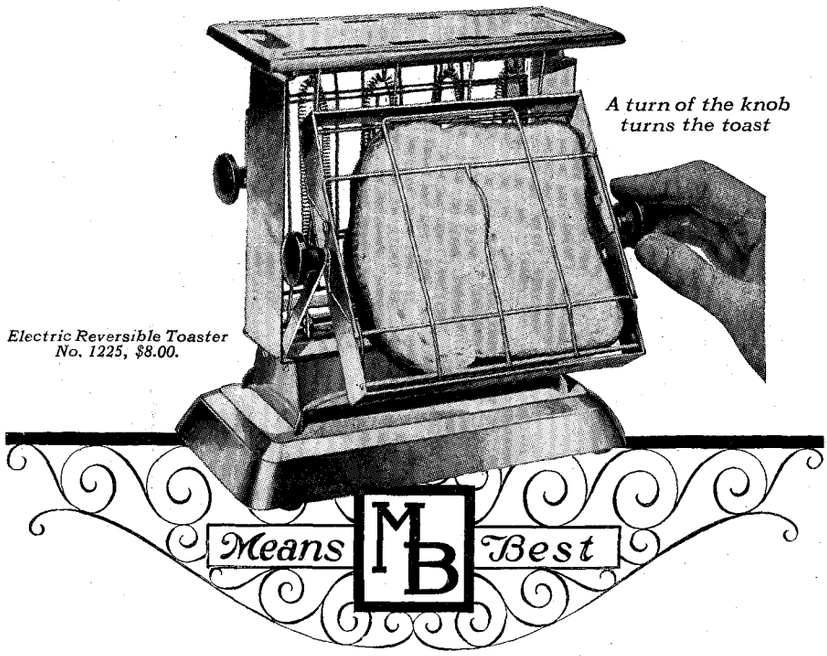


*A turn of the knob turns the toast*

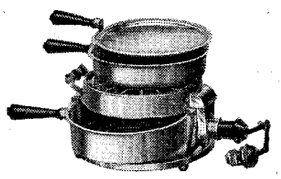
*Electric Reversible Toaster No. 1225, $8.00.*

Means MB Best

The very latest word in electric toasters is the new Manning-Bowman reversible toaster shown above. No more need you waste the crusts off a piece of bread in order to make it fit the toaster. It is large enough to take *full-sized* slices of bread. And, as its name implies, it holds the toast firmly in place and reverses it just by a turn of the knob. There's absolutely no chance of burning your fingers.

With this Manning-Bowman toaster you can toast bread more quickly than with other toasters. It is high powered—but uses no more electricity because it toasts the bread in shorter time and it keeps the toast fresh and crisply soft, instead of hard and dried out!

Manning, Bowman & Co. also manufacture a very complete line of electric and range-type percolators, electric grills, chafing dishes, casseroles, etc. Also the famous Hotakold temperature-retaining jugs, bottles and carafes.

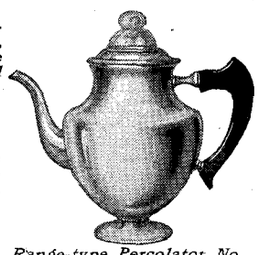


*Electric Grill No. 1400 $12.50*

*For sale at electric shops, department and hardware stores, jewelers and novelty shops. Write us for further information and booklet I-2.*

MANNING, BOWMAN & CO.
Meriden, Conn.

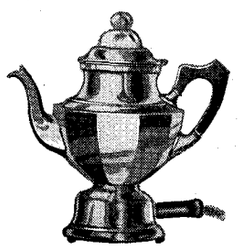
*Makers of Household and Table Appointments in Nickel Plate, Silver Plate, Copper and Aluminum.*



*Range-type Percolator No. 9093—8 cups, aluminum, $6.75. Others, $4.00 to $8.25*

*Tea Ball Tea Pot No. 10473—6 cups Nickel Plated, $6.00*

*Electric Percolator Set No. 130930, $46.40. Others, $23.75 up.*



*Electric Pot Percolator No. 11893, $17.00. Others, $10.00 up.*

Manning-Bowman

Quality Ware


## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

out of somebody," howled the gentlemen from the Mississippi country. But they didn't. The quarrel was reduced to its lowest terms in a case for the lawyers, and peace resulted from mutual concession in 1846.

A few years ago, when that hoary old trumpet for the munitions owners, the London *Post*, discovered four more small guns in an American revenue boat on the Great Lakes than in the corresponding Canadian cutter, it rose in a frenzy of indignation and shouted from Fleet Street to Heaven. But the only echo from either Canada or the United States was a gale of laughter.

The whole story of our relations with Canada has, of course, not yet ended, but evidence of 100 years is splendid indication of one fact recognized here by peoples, though not, as yet, in Europe by diplomats: to effect real disarmament, not treaties, secret or otherwise, but mutual understanding is needed.

That fact, brought out in Blaine today, is worth pondering, especia ly by the class assembling for the November conference in Washington. The lesson of the Canadian boundary has taught Canada and the United States "where they're at." If, as President Harding intimates, mankind yearns to follow this example, then his disarmament conference might do far worse than study that lesson.

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### CARUSO'S LAST SONG

CARUSO, it is said, often helped those who were as ambitious as himself, but less gifted, and there comes now a story of an Italian woman opera singer who went to him for an opinion and received a singing lesson instead. The great tenor was apparently unsympathetic at first, but he mellowed under the inspiration of his own memories of hard work and achievement, and gave his visitor an insight into his method. Geni Saderc, the opera singer who called on Caruso shortly before his death, writes in the *Tribuna* of Rome an article describing her visit which is reprinted in the New York *Tribune*, from which we take it:

"'And you really came right down to Sorrento to hear my opinion,' asked the great tenor, crossing his arms and looking at me in any but a pleasant way. I felt rather mortified at this reception and could only answer 'yes,' with an inclination of my head. He kept looking at me in a surprized and irritated manner, and I felt so unhappy that I could have jumped over the bannisters of the terrace where we stood, right into the blue sea, even if I had been forced to swim to Naples so as to catch the return train to Rome.

"Caruso looked at me once more, and prest his lips together as though he were preparing for an important speech. Then he turned his head and contemplated with loving eye the sunlit gulf. But he soon resumed his imperious attitude and went on:

"'Let us reason together. You are a singer. Yes, I know, a special kind of singer; one who has been on the stage for several years, who has had important judgments passed on her singing and who

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will think herself to be some one. Do not be agitated; this is the truth.

"'I, Enrico Caruso, am never satisfied with myself. It seems to me that I have not reached that technical perfection for which I have been seeking for years. You saw me yesterday on this terrace while the gramophone was executing some songs of mine. While I was listening to them I was criticizing the tenor Caruso. I hope you heard me? I was noticing, year after year, the progress made toward that equality of voice, that intensity of vibration, that equilibrium of the respiratory dynamic, and finally that spontaneity for which I wish; all those things which are necessary when you really want to sing properly. And I do not think that I have reached the limit of my desire. How, then, can I be satisfied with you, even should you be a phenomenon?'

"I attempted to open my lips so as to utter a word, but I could not, and he proceeded:

"'I understand. You want a sincere opinion, even if it be drastic. That is a kind of madness. How often have I had this very same wish manifested to me by people who afterward turned into enemies! Why should we not remain friends? I do not intend to say the truth any more, but I have also the right not to tell lies. Therefore, I do not wish to hear any more singing, nor to pass an opinion about singers. You understand?

"'The day will come when you will say that I am right. My opinion has very often been misinterpreted; newspapers have said things which never crossed my mind. And now I am silent so that I shall have peace.'

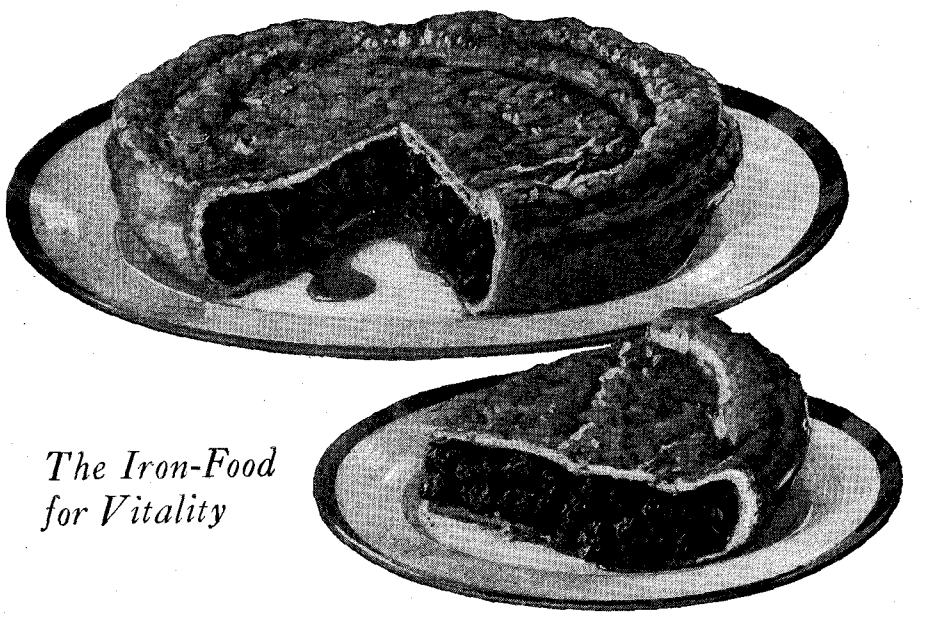
"Then I got up, trying to be as collected as possible, and said to him: 'Listen, M. Caruso, I do not wish to appear to you as one of the so-called celebrities. You are quite right, and I respect your reasons. I shall go back to my room and pack, and this evening I leave.'

"The great tenor looked at me, and a broad smile, nearly a childish one, brightened his expressive, swarthy face. 'Sit down,' he said, 'and do not be so full of pride. I do not wish you to go like that; also I am curious to hear those famous songs of yours. Please return at 5:30, and I will give you half an hour of my time. But I shall just listen, and not speak.'

"Punctually at 5:30 I returned to his sitting-room. Caruso entered, dropt into an armchair, and taking my music told me to go to the piano and proceed with my singing.

"I sat at the piano and ran through a few of my songs. But when I came to the Neapolitan song 'Michelamma,' I felt as though I could not continue. 'Go on,' he said, 'I want to hear it.' Suddenly, when I was half way through the song, he got up, full of fervor, and gently began to sing 'Michelamma' himself in an undertone. But what an undertone! It was like a cello with the mute on. He thus proceeded, improving the interpretation, the accent, the cadences, the accentuato, and so on; and when he had finished he said, 'Now repeat it yourself, please, but at once.' Three and four times he made me repeat it, until I have the right accent, and he, satisfied, said, 'So you must sing it.'

"Then, music in hand, he went on with his remarks. He pointed out the songs which he fancied most, saying that he would sing them at his concerts. He asked me how, and for how long, I studied; he showed me a few cadences to repeat, and

*The Iron-Food for Vitality*

# It's Pie DeLuxe

near the cost of *common* pie

—a different pie than you've ever tasted, *made with Raisins*

PERHAPS you've tasted raisin pie before—but *never* one like this.

Perhaps you like good raisin pie—you'll like this better than the best you've ever known.

It's made with *puff-crust*, dainty, light and flaky, with tender, meaty, luscious raisins, the juice forming an incomparable sauce.

There's but one name for it—Pie De Luxe! And yet it cost little more than common pie.

A nutritious, healthful food dessert, supplying energy and iron of the most assimilable kind.

You need but a small bit of iron daily, yet that need *is vital*. Raisins are rich in iron.

* * * *

Many first-class bakers make a luscious Puff-Paste Raisin Pie, supplying bake shops and grocers everywhere.

So if you don't bake at home, ask dealers for this pie. Take advantage of the baking that these master bakers do for you.

They use the best materials and bake in great, immaculate tiled plants.

Above all, don't miss this Puff-Paste Raisin Pie De Luxe. If your dealer hasn't it, make one at home.

Once you know its flavor you'll serve it as a regular dessert thereafter. So be sure to try it now.

**100 Recipes Sent Free**

We've prepared a valuable book of raisin recipes which we will send to any woman free on request. All are tested so they're sure to work.

Learn, through this book the many ways to use nutritious, healthful raisins.

Always ask for Sun-Maid Raisins, made from California's finest table grapes.

Seeded (*seeds removed*); Seedless (*grown without seeds*); Clusters (*on the stem*). At all dealers. Insist on Sun-Maid brand.

Raisins are 30% cheaper than formerly—See that you get plenty in your foods.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO.
*Membership 13,000 Growers*
DEPT. A-1310 FRESNO, CAL.

Recipe for Raisin Puff-Paste

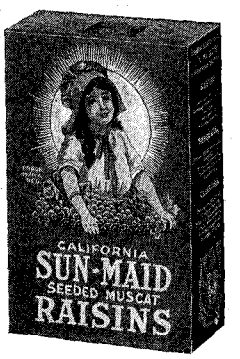
1 cup pastry flour
¼ pound butter
4 to 6 tablespoonfuls ice water.

Take one-third butter, rub through flour not too fine, add water gradually enough to mix. Put on board. Roll out two or three times until butter is well mixed, then roll out and add one-half remaining butter in small pieces. Dredge with flour. Roll up and pound thoroughly. Roll again and pound. Then roll out and add remaining butter and repeat as before. Bake in hot oven. Sufficient for one pie.

**This for a "'tween-meal bite"**

"*Little* Sun-Maids"—seedless raisins—in a handy little five-cent package for you who get tired between meals, and need new energy and vim.

At all grocery, drug, candy and cigar stores—5c.




Had Your Iron Today?

Few desserts appeal so generally to men—and women, too—as delicious raisin pie. This is perfectly natural, because few desserts combine so delightfully attractiveness, flavor and healthfulness. You need but a small bit of iron daily, yet that need *is vital*. Raisins are rich in iron.

CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

California Associated Raisin Co.
Dept. A-1310, Fresno, Calif.

Please send me a copy of your free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

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# SUN-MAID RAISINS


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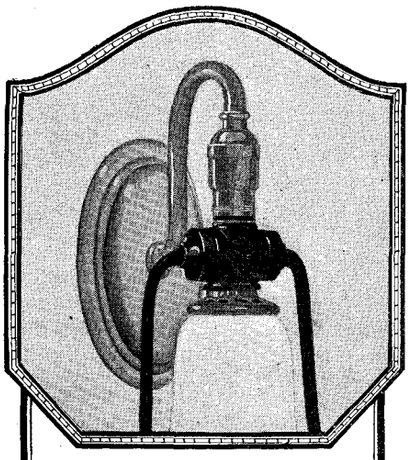
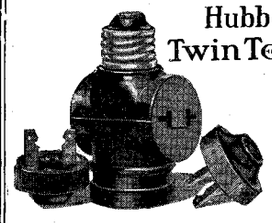


LIGHTEN the household routine, and add to the comforts of the home, by using electricity to run the fan, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, and many other modern appliances.

If your home is wired for lighting only, you can obtain the additional convenient outlets by merely screwing into each electric light socket a

**Hubbell Twin Te-Tap**



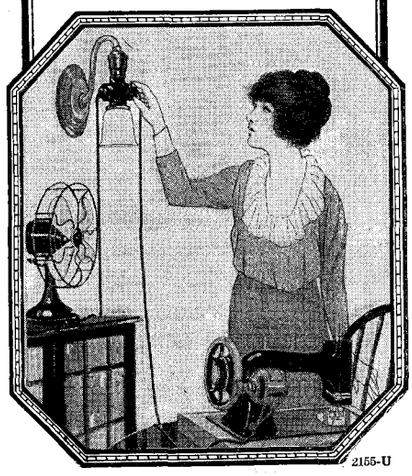
It has two side outlets, each provided with Hubbell Te-Slots, taking any standard cord cap with parallel or tandem blades.

Step into your electrical supply store and look over the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten. This big display container illustrates and describes ten handy inexpensive Hubbell electrical specialties, each filling a long-felt want for convenience and safety.

*Write today for a copy of "What is the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten?" Address Dept E.*

**HARVEY HUBBELL INC**
**ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES**
**BRIDGEPORT HUBBELL CONN. U.S.A.**

*All Standard Plugs-Caps Fit* HUBBELL Te-Taps



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## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

thus ended by giving me a marvelous singing lesson.

"I felt as though in a dream, and tried to follow him, frightened that by a misplaced word I might break the spell and enchantment of the moment. I felt before Caruso as a humble instrument which he found suitable to his touch. In an outburst of generous sincerity he unraveled the treasures relating to his studies and labors to a poor mite who thought that she knew how to sing!

"He accompanied me to the door, took both my hands and said: 'Listen; I have not told you my opinion of your singing, but when you go to New York you must come to see me.'

"I went down the stairs as though dazed. I heard a gong sound—it was 8 o'clock. So I left the great artist, hopeful of a complete recovery, happy with the thought that in November he would restart his engagement at the Metropolitan. . . . But destiny decided otherwise in the midst of his happiness. . . . A little woman places at his feet a bunch of field flowers, her gratitude, and the expression of her deep sorrow."

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### OUTWITTING EUROPEAN BANDITS

LESS bloody, perhaps, but no less bitterly fought than the battles of the Meuse and the Argonne Forest are the pecuniary encounters between American tourists and Europeans looking for an "easy mark," or franc, as the case may be. American tourists, it seems from the observations of a late traveler in foreign parts, are regarded as "legitimate" game by the European "hold-up men," the efficient shock troops of which, we are told, consist of waiters and taxicab drivers whose discernment of possibilities was sharpened in deadlier affrays. So anyone going from America to Europe, writes Roger William Riis in the Kansas City *Star*, must either take what is offered him, or gird up his loins and fight. The writer and a friend, who recently "took in" the important places, girded up their loins and fought, not without success. If the waiters didn't add up the date on the bills, they did add up figures which didn't belong in the total, and there followed lively and refreshing tilts in which the two travelers did not always come out second best. With their wits sharpened by constant contact with the wiles of mercenary waiters and hardened taxicab drivers, these two tourists managed to reduce their expenses considerably, tho, in the process, confesses the chronicler, they were changed from inoffensive, peace-loving individuals into argumentative and belligerent men. The first encounter with a modernized Robin Hood went against the Americans. They had met a pretty girl on the boat going over, and decided to take her out to lunch. She, wisely, had her lunch privately beforehand, and expressed a wish for nothing more than one order of the filet of sole that looked so alluring over the little alcohol lamp on which it was keeping warm. The writer and his friend, however, ran down fancy items in the corners of the menu, and ate with great gusto. It was a good meal, we are informed, but the fine after effects were modified by a bill for 100 francs. Because of the presence of the pretty girl, the men paid without a murmur. The blow was sufficient, and plans were laid to outwit the enemy. There were some mistakes at first in tactics and strategy; but the Americans profited by each encounter, and, says the writer:

"The opening victory, July 7, was exceedingly interesting from the point of view of technique. We were preparing to leave the Frankfurter Hof in Frankfurt-am-Main, and we asked for the bill. Scrutinizing it in every detail, we noted 12½ marks (all of 19 cents) charged for the morning's breakfast. We had paid for that at the time, and said so.

"No," answered the cashier. "How could you have paid for it if it is here shown as unpaid?"

We suggested delicately that mistakes have been known to occur, and we were met with a stare of cold scorn.

"The breakfast was twelve marks fifty," said the scorner. He sounded like an ultimatum running full speed ahead.

Now, the progress of these battles is often interesting because of the manner of fighting of the different combatants. There are waiters and taxi men who throw down the gage to you in so polite and pleasant a way that you, too, remain polite and pleasant, and the struggle to the end is well-mannered and delightful. There are others, again, who throw the gage into your face and then pick it up and slap your eye with it. Harwood and I always made a practise of starting slowly and gently, but when the slap in the eye came, we unleashed all the dogs of war.

So when this guerrilla stated in a cold and final tone that the breakfast would cost us twelve fifty, he committed the final assault. We hoisted the red flag.

"Whom does the breakfast cost twelve fifty?" we demanded.

The cashier turned away to his books.

"It costs you gentlemen, since you ate it," he retorted, and promptly lost further interest in the conversation.

We held a brief council of war, and then went in search of the waiter who had served us the disputed breakfast. We put the case up to him. He listened carefully.

"But certainly," he said. "Wait a moment."

And in the moment he returned, bearing in his hand the bill for the breakfast, receipted by the restaurant cashier. That waiter was a freak. Or else the god of war was fighting actively for us that day. We carried the receipted bill back and called loudly on the insulting cashier.

"Here you see that we paid the bill, as we said."

He eyed it.

"There has been some mistake," he mumbled.

"Then," we said, malignantly pushing our advantage, "perhaps next time you won't be so sure of your system. You see we were right, and you were wrong."

Luscious word, that, "wrong." We became very adept at rolling it richly over the tongue in several languages. So

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# Pocketbook Interest and the Road to Success

Pocketbook interest is the sales-lever of the world. In most cases it is moved by the eye flashing acceptance to the mind. Buying is largely visual. It is made natural and easy by attractive, forceful labels and packages. But they must be correct in design and made luminous by colors rightly chosen for the work they should do.

We make beautiful, forceful labels and folding boxes for every kind of merchandise. They are done in the proper color scheme for any given purpose. They invite ownership of goods and they tell a picture story of quality, because they are conceived and printed with selling success, over the counter, fully in mind.

This is Color-Printing Headquarters. In color inserts for the finest catalogs, we show merchandise with graphic exactness. And we design and execute delightful covers for magazines and catalogs — so say our friends. Our equipment for this work is complete, modern and reinforced by most competent craftsmanship, knowledge and watchfulness.

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Our trade-mark bureau, without charge, creates trade-names and devises trade-marks, searches titles to existing ones. In this department are filed 730,000 such devices, registered and unregistered. So at a great saving of money and time, and probably avoiding costly litigation, by comparison we quickly establish whether or not a design is entitled to registration.

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## Public Places Affect Your Nose and Throat

YOU can't stop breathing simply because you are in a public hall, theatre or school. Countless times every hour your nostrils *must* filter a breath of dusty, impure air. Avoid irritation by soothing the "trouble zone" with Luden's Menthol Cough Drops. Sneezing and coughing are relieved when you use Luden's.

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menthol
cough drops
Give quick relief

Back to 5¢ all over U.S.

(39)

## PERSONAL GLIMPSES
*Continued*

would you, under the provocation we suffered.

Taxi drivers, as I said, are the shock troops of the attack. Shifting prices in Germany have caused laws to be passed permitting the taxi drivers to multiply by a certain sum the figure shown on the taximeter. Thus, in Frankfurt, the meter figure is multiplied by six; in Berlin, by seven or eight, according to whether you take a gasoline or an electric car, and in Hamburg, by eight or nine. This complicated defense repulsed us once and caused the defeat of July 7 with a loss of 14 marks. But once we had caught the idea, we fought it to a standstill at every turn."

Taxicab drivers should be treated as a race unto themselves, says the writer, who believes that they are as distinct in racial lineage as are the Caucasians, the Mongols and the Indians. He found those in Paris to be big, red-faced, fierce-whiskered giants, easily kings of the race. Then there are smaller, rat-faced drivers, who plan, as they drive, incredible plots of free-booting and villainy. How this class fights we may learn from the following account:

The last one I crossed arms with in Europe gave me the battle of the summer. It was in Antwerp. He had driven me, in his horse carriage, some ten minutes' drive to the door of the American Express office. Then he demanded 10 francs.

"Ten francs! What does the meter say?" I asked.

"I have no meter. I make my own prices."

Then I knew that I was up against a veteran warrior. Well, I would show him.

"Ten francs is too much. I'll give you three," I stated.

"Three francs!" he shouted. "I want nine!"

"Three," I said, firmly, and handed him a five-franc note. "Give me change."

"Instead, he pocketed the bill, mounted his seat and picked up the reins. It was a critical moment. Snatching his whip from its holder, I shouted, ferociously as he had done:

"Give me change, or I keep your new whip!"

Fuming, he jumped off the seat. In his rage he slipped into Flemish, his native tongue, and I don't know what wonderful things he was saying to me when I spied the five-franc note in his hand. Seizing him by the wrist, I pried open his fingers and recovered the money. It was a neat struggle, won only on points.

"Now," I said, "you come along into the American Express office and see what they say."

He came. We surrounded the doorkeeper, I brandishing the whip in one hand and the bill in the other, he shaking both fists before him, most vituperatively. I asked the doorkeeper how much I ought to pay him. The doorkeeper spoke English, which was a keen relief, for foreign languages always cramp the full flow of one's indignation, but for all his English he betrayed me.

"I don't know," he said, with one eye on the sputtering enemy. "You should have arranged a price with him first."

Forthwith the driver, comprehending,

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rejoiced in Flemish and reached for the bill. Holding the bill high in the air, I fired shell for shell and bomb for bomb in English. We revolved around one another like two prize-fighters. It was not a gentlemanly scene, but it was spirited. The doorkeeper being French became enthusiastic over the waving of hands and plunged in for himself. So the three of us revolved around and around again, while the clatter of the battle rose in the office like machine-gun fire on the front.

With the aid of a sorrowful clerk who came forward exclaiming in Oxford English, "Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Not in the office!" the doorkeeper at length pushed us out on the sidewalk. I think he hated to see us go. The outcome of it was that I gave the driver the five francs and the whip and thanked him for a game fight; and he drove off, beaming. It was a draw, with much honor accruing to both sides.

The final and crowning victory came when the writer was in the pink of condition from a long summer of fighting. He had calculated his trip so well that he had just $45 left to pay his way from Montreal, where he was to land, to New York. He found that the steamer had been canceled, in which emergency the company agreed to support him in Antwerp till the sailing of the next steamer, eight days later. That didn't suit, as the writer wanted to be in New York in ten days. After persuading the company to give him passage to Liverpool, he goes on:

I was uncertain whether or not the company would reimburse me, so I lived economically. But in Liverpool I became weary of economy and went to the best hotel and ate a twelve-shilling dinner and lived in luxury. Next day I rallied for the struggle again. I had kept all hotel and restaurant bills, and I marched with them into the steamship office and threw them on the counter. The total was four pounds.

"So! Will you pay these?" I asked politely, after explaining my case. Oh, no! Not at all! Such things weren't done. Besides, in great emergencies the company allowed twelve shillings a day for such cases, and here I had spent twelve shillings for one dinner. No, no!

"When I travel for my own firm in America," I said, "they allow me $25 a day for expenses." I said the $25 in italics.

"That's far too much," retorted the enemy briskly.

The last phase of the battle was the bitterest. It lasted forty-five minutes and ended with complete victory for me. They paid me the four pounds, and not only that, but they paid me nearly a pound extra. I haven't yet figured that out, unless they were dazed by my assault and gave more ground than I asked.

So I found myself with $50 in my pocket, five more than I had had in Antwerp when the first gun was fired. And in the meantime I had had two unexpected days in England, without spending a cent.

It's a great game for the veterans. Only the fittest survive. If the account makes us sound like professional cranks and kickers, all I have to say is, try it yourself. We only wanted our rights, and the fact that the enemy yielded in almost every case is conclusive proof that they knew we were right, for never in the world would those hardy fighters surrender anything that was theirs. Oh, no, it's just a case of necessity. You must fight or be skinned alive.


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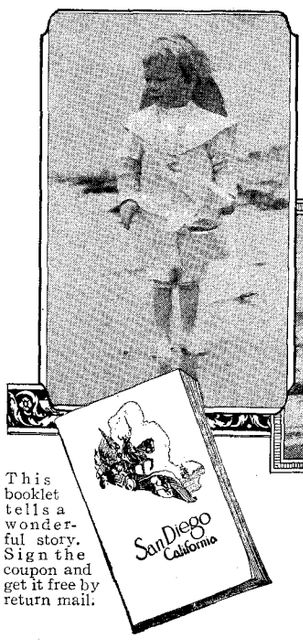

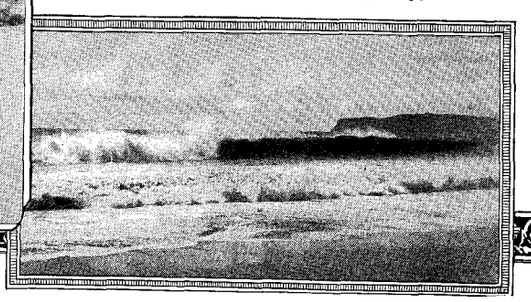




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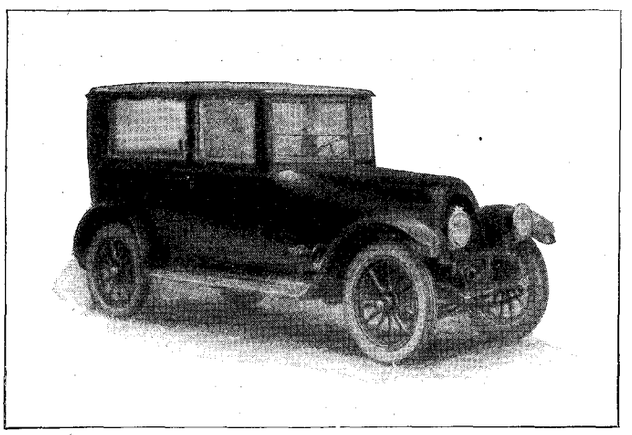

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FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.


## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

(*Continued from page 36*)

but that our own naval authorities could only affirm, with no convincing appearance of confidence, that the enemy had suffered about as much loss as he had inflicted."

Mr. Hannay contrasts with this the impression that the battle made in Germany. How came it to pass that the result of the encounter could be interpreted in such a manner as to leave a cheering effect on the German public? He replies:

"The explanation that they were deceived by lies really won't do. Not even the German Admiralty and censorship could have persuaded their docile people that Admiral von Scheer's ships were still in existence, with a few exceptions, if they were not. Moreover, it was a matter of fact that the German fleet was out again in August, and that the bulk of ours was still not thought too much to keep watch on it. The Germans had cause to be pleased when it was known that their outnumbered and outclassed navy could meet the Grand Fleet in battle, and could not only escape the annihilation which on a comparison of forces seemed to be the inevitable result of an encounter, but could inflict more loss than it suffered."

To this add the opinion of Captain Frothingham:

"There is no question of the fact that the withdrawal of the British fleet had a great moral effect on Germany. Morale was all-important and the announcement to the people and the Reichstag had a heartening effect on the Germans at just the time they needed some such stimulant, with an unfavorable military situation for the Central Powers. It also smoothed over the irritation of the German people against the German Navy, at this time when Germany had been obliged to modify her use of the U-boats upon the demand of the United States. For months after the battle the esteem of the German people for the German Navy remained high, and this helped to strengthen the German Government."

The losses in the battle were as follows:

| | BRITISH | TONS |
|---|---|---|
| Queen Mary | (Battle Cruiser) | 26,350 |
| Indefatigable | (Battle Cruiser) | 18,800 |
| Invincible | (Battle Cruiser) | 17,250 |
| Defence | (Armored Cruiser) | 14,600 |
| Warrior | (Armored Cruiser) | 13,550 |
| Black Prince | (Armored Cruiser) | 13,350 |
| Tipperary | (Destroyer) | 1,430 |
| Nestor | (Destroyer) | 890 |
| Nomad | (Destroyer) | 890 |
| Turbulent | (Destroyer) | 1,100 |
| Fortune | (Destroyer) | 965 |
| Ardent | (Destroyer) | 935 |
| Shark | (Destroyer) | 935 |
| Sparrowhawk | (Destroyer) | 935 |
| | Total tonnage | 111,980 |

| | GERMAN | TONS |
|---|---|---|
| Lutzow | (Battle Cruiser) | 26,180 |
| Pommern | (Pre-dreadnought) | 13,200 |
| Wiesbaden | (Cruiser) | 5,400 |
| Elbing | (Cruiser) | 4,500 |
| Rostock | (Cruiser) | 4,900 |
| Frauenlob | (Cruiser) | 2,700 |
| V–4 | (Destroyer) | 570 |
| V–48 | (Destroyer) | 750 |
| V–27 | (Destroyer) | 640 |
| V–29 | (Destroyer) | 640 |
| S–33 | (Destroyer) | 700 |
| | Total Tonnage | 60,180 |

KILLED AND WOUNDED:

| | |
|---|---|
| British (approximately) | 6,600 |
| German | 3,076 |

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### MEETING ONE'S DOUBLE

IT was a surprize to Leonard Corsant when the girl in the office of the steamship company on the dock at Alexandria recognized him, laughingly signed an official paper for him and, when he exprest amazement at her powers of recollection, complimented him on his improved appearance. He was on his way home to America after some years spent in the Far East, and his path led through Italy, France and England. Landing in Naples he finds Italy less delightful than he had expected, but before leaving Rome he has a curious experience. A stranger addresses him in a humble little café, refers to a former meeting and, with an unpleasant air of condescension, informs him that "they" are after him. But this incident is wiped from his memory by an illness in Paris, and as soon as he is well enough to travel he starts for a little village in England, the cradle of his race, which his father had told him to be sure to visit whenever he should be in that country. Here he establishes himself at a little inn where he is the only guest, and in a fortnight he is well, spending his time in walks about the beautiful country and in making friends with the people.

So is the stage set for Mr. Henry M. Rideout's story of "Fern Seed" (Duffield, $1.75), a delightful book, for the interest is held up to the last moment while the descriptions of English rural life, the thatched cottages, the fields and the villagers are charming indeed.

But soon Corsant is aware of a curious attitude towards him on the part of the people; it is not in the least unfriendly, but rather a sort of repressed recognition, and he has one or two singular encounters with some of the older inhabitants of the place. His inquiries concerning certain people and places are met with a sort of surprize at first and then with a kind of polite tolerance. One day, while walking in the fields, he has an encounter with a young man who is playing golf. They enter into conversation and each seems pleased with the other, when a chance remark on the part of Corsant causes the stranger to stiffen up and leave without a word. On returning to the inn Corsant finds that he has taken the stranger's jacket by mistake and, searching the pockets for something that may enlighten him as to the name and address of the owner, he finds an open envelop directed to himself. Thinking it might be a letter of introduction he opens it and finds a receipted bill showing that in London two days ago L. Corsant had slept and breakfasted at a little out-of-the-way hotel. At first he thinks the man must have been using his name, but rejects that theory when he recalls the stranger's face and manner.

The first clearance in this atmosphere of mystery comes through George Grayland, a handsome man, part gipsy, who gets Corsant into the church tower with him, demands his real name, and threateningly asks why he is masquerading in the village under that of Corsant. This leads to an explanation and the air begins to clear. The golf-playing young man is Laurence Corsant, the English representative of the name, just back from the East where he has been doing some work for the Government, unrecognized officially, but nevertheless of the greatest importance. He had been captured and tortured by some of the natives at the instigation of a German, at work for his government in the same part of the country, and it was no thanks to him that Corsant had escaped with his life. George Grayland, who had been with young


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IT IS estimated that America wastes $2,000,000,000.00 each year in materials. Enough to keep all Europe alive!

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

Corsant for a part of the time, at once recognizes this man in Leonard's description of the stranger who had spoken to him in the Italian wine-shop. Young Corsant has come down to his old home wishing to live quietly for a time, only to find his distant relative there before him and mistaken for him by all the villagers, for there is a strong resemblance between the two kinsmen. This is a pity, for Laurence has some papers in his possession which his enemy is anxious to obtain, and the news spread through the countryside of his return.

A few days later Leonard, needing some money, repairs on foot to a nearby town and there discovers that the man who had spoken to him in Rome is on his track, and the rest of the book is taken up with the arrival of the German with a friend to aid him in obtaining the papers, and the manner of his circumventing by Leonard, aided by George Grayland. Laurence goes to town and asks Leonard to stay at his house during his absence, a plan which suits the two conspirators extremely well. The foreigners arrive, and there is a good scene where they are routed. The book is very well written and bears the indescribable *cachet*, so rare in much of the recent fiction, of being the work of a cultivated man.

### HATE AND POLITICS IN THE LITTLE BACK ROOM

WE are having plenty of small town books, and why not? Is not America a nation of small towns, scattered all over her broad miles, each different and yet each basically akin? From them come the young men who reach their stature in the great cities, from them comes the opinion that rules in legislatures and at Washington. They are us and we are them, and it is the province of our writers to describe and interpret them. There can be ill-natured studies, like those by Lewis or Dell, funny ones like H. L. Wilson's, sympathetic and beautiful ones like Tarkington's. And to this latter class belongs the latest to come to hand, a study of a boy, later a man, who works his way up from being a mill-worker to a commanding position as a lawyer, and of his gradual development into a fighter for clean politics, after a long intimacy with the methods of the little back room of the saloon and the men who frequent it. It is called "The Little Back Room," by E. S. Chamberlayne (Stokes & Co.)

The book is written in the first person, in a leisurely and intimate manner. It puts men and women before you. Many of the men at least are absolutely lacking in what might be called social conscience; that is, they are ready to sacrifice their community for themselves and their friends. Aside from this they are generally reputable, kindly and affectionate creatures, clever as to worldly affairs, uncultivated perhaps, but not uneducated. We meet them all over America, where they have been a force whose power it is difficult to estimate.

The hero of this novel was born into the spirit and environment of these men, into their notions of honor and responsibility. But he belongs to the new generation. He does not remain where he arrives.

We have in this hero a boy, grave, clear-sighted and yet imaginative; a boy who has

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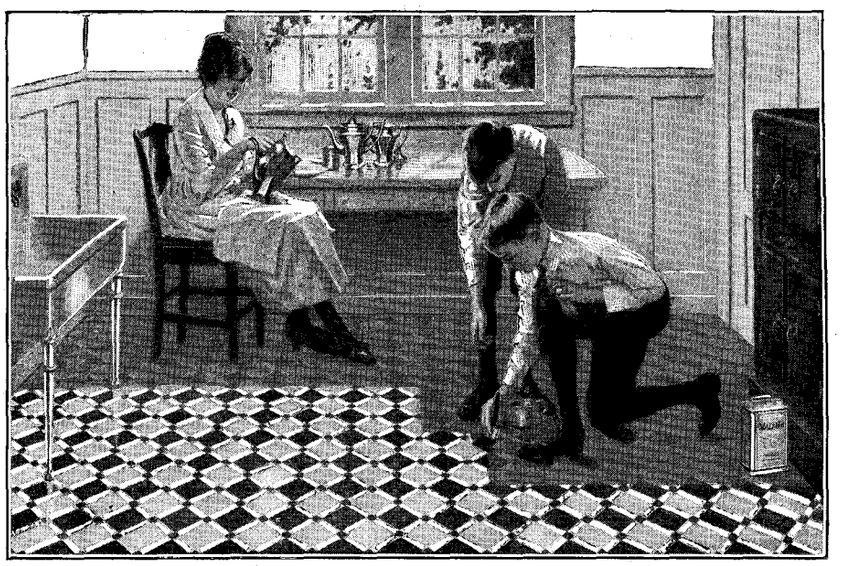
had a rough experience of life which makes him cognizant of many things at seventeen that are usually not come by till much later; a boy instinctively straightforward, completely honest, quick of mind and slow of speech. By an accident he is flung into intimacy with the inner circle that rules the town, taken in hand as he is seen to be clever and discreet, and given the training he is fit for and which he longs for—training as a lawyer.

This accident, as I have called it, is somewhat bizarre. The boy is not yet seventeen, but he has lain in wait with an old revolver, determined to kill a man high in the social life of the town and favored by the politicians for Congress, a man of little ability but considerable appearance, a useful stalking horse for party purposes. This man has brought about the ruin of a young girl, a cheap little person, but coming of a family that would rather see her dead than see her disgraced. When she dies under an operation her betrayer, Troxell, is able to have matters properly arranged; her family thinks she is dead from appendicitis, and there is no scandal whatever. But the girl had confided in young Peter, who fancied himself in love with her. And in his blind boyish devotion and sense of chivalry he had decided to kill Troxell.

He waits for him in a certain alley leading to the door of the little back room where the political talks take place, but is discovered just as he is about to shoot, and his wrist broken by a stick in the hands of Este, one of the politicians, who further beats him up till he is unconscious and a good deal of a wreck. Troxell remains unaware of the attempt upon his life. Este then has him taken to the rooms of a young fellow who is a protégé of one of the big men of the party, where he is nursed back to health. It is necessary to get his story and to protect Troxell, of course, and the young iron-worker can hardly be murdered and thrust away. So it is that he is approached man to man, made to see the idiocy of such proceedings, offered a fair chance at an education, and provided with a good friend in the shape of Macgruder, the protégé whose rooms he is living in as part prisoner, part invalid.

The shock of what he has been through has made a man of Peter Cadogan. Macgruder puts facts before him clearly, and he likes Macgruder at once. Troxell is old Porter Marshall's nephew, and Marshall owns the Guaranty Trust Company, the iron works, and "runs this little old town of Colchester." To drag the girl's name through the papers is the last thing that Peter wants. He has never really cared for her, and he determines to put the whole affair aside and to turn to work. Marshall gives him a law-school training, he begins to meet new people, girls, other men, to think new thoughts, to grow and develop. He has Troxell always in the back of his mind, certainly, but he sees that shooting him dead is not the way to settle matters, and that to tell the girl's father and make a miserable thing of his tender memory of his daughter, and probably a murderer out of the old man, is also impossible. For the time the matter is closed.

It is not only the political adventures of Peter that we follow, it is his love affairs and his friendships. Peter is a big man, tall and well made, a quick and clever boxer, and with a countenance good to look upon. His amazing honesty and the directness of his speech make him seem odd and sound strange. Women fall in love with him rather easily. But Peter himself moves slowly there, too. Peter is really moving along a road of his own, a road that is

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## Jim Henry's Column

# I am a Member of Two Clubs

One is chiefly used by middle aged and elderly men—fine old boys, all of us. The other is an athletic club—young fellows mostly.

In the interest of science, I recently investigated the shaving technique of fifty members of each club. Nine out of fifty elderly men use Mennen Shaving Cream, and thirty-seven of the fifty young sports.

I suppose there is a great psychological or philosophical truth concealed in the above fact, but I am chiefly concerned with the problem of brightening the sunset trail of my old friends by blasting them loose from their addiction to hard soap.

It's a terrible thought, but I wonder if we all reach an age when the intake valve of the old idea reservoir gets all rusted and refuses to open any more.

Anyway, it's not a tendency to be encouraged. Every man ought to take out his habits and prejudices now and then and dust them off and scrutinize them to see if they measure up to the standards of youth.

No matter what sacrifice of preconceived ideas is involved, a man cannot afford to grow old.

Lincoln and Napoleon and Alexander the Great had no choice—they had to use hard soap or raise beards—preferably the latter.

But every man who ever made the daring experiment knows that Mennen's is so infinitely superior to old-fashioned soap that even now, after months or years of gorgeous Mennen shaves, he still shudders when he recalls the old bloody combats with his beard.

*and afterwards- Mennen Talcum for Men -it doesn't show*

A man is young so long as he will try a better way. So I earnestly beg you to send 10 cents for my demonstrator tube.

*Jim Henry*
*(Mennen Salesman)*

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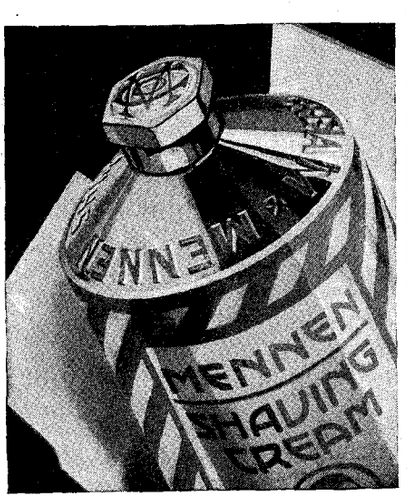



## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

hedged about with his ideals, and colored with a light whose radiance is partly of the imagination. When he does fall in love it is with a girl of immense charm and cleverness, but who is looking for money and position rather than love. She is ready to sacrifice her heart for her material advantage, and to sacrifice Peter along with it. He relinquishes her, but he continues to adore her, though he never lets himself, or rather his love, be exploited. The whole affair between these two is drawn with a curiously subtle insight into shadowy impulses and youthful emotions. Its ending, long after the young woman's marriage to another man, marks one of the great forward steps in Peter's development. He has reached the end of a dream. Presently he turns to reality.

The book is too long to describe in detail, and the method of its writing makes quotation difficult. There is a trace of Henry James in the conversations, in the delicacy and detail of character transcription. It moves too slowly for hurried reading, but it never lags, and it is always alive. You feel the sincerity of the author even as he makes you feel the sincerity of his Peter. He neither praises nor blames, but he paints in the calm words of truth the practises of the little back room. He shows the vote-buying tactics, the swaps, the compromises that go on. He reveals the mingling of contempt and liking which inspires most of the men, the rotten contracts, the manipulations of public funds, reveals it through the men themselves, who regard it all as commonplace, proper and inevitable. And up against all this he places the growing figure of Peter Cadogan, with his gradual realization of the crookedness in the midst of which he is working, his developing determination to clean things up.

And with this runs Peter's difficult understanding of what love really is and who it is that he loves, an understanding reached after much pain and many mistakes.

In the last portion of the story Cadogan gets his revenge over Troxell. The thing is dramatically done, and it is also convincing. Troxell is precisely the sort of man to have made the sort of criminal blunders he is guilty of, and to have left just the traces needed for the young district attorney to fasten upon him the necessary evidence. He is also the sort of man who would commit suicide. So he slips through Cadogan's fingers, and escapes prison. But in doing it he sets Cadogan himself free. And this is how Cadogan sizes up the effect on himself. He is talking to his friend, Macgruder:

"Do you know, I believe that man Troxell has been a weight on my mind ever since I first encountered him."

He seemed imprest. "A subconscious influence they call that, don't they? It might very well be."

"I don't know what they call it, but I know it's so. Wasn't I always as grave as a deacon? A prig, that Boykin person called me; and, my God, Mack, it's so! Worse than that, I've been more or less of a brute. And all, really, because I insisted on taking life with such damnable solemnity. After all, I was only a boy, and I'm not much more now. I feel as though that cur had robbed me of my youth. . . . I don't know how to explain it, but I know now I've been carrying that man like a weight on my mind all these years, and never knew it. I ran into him when I was too young. It can't be a good thing for a boy to grow up before his time. . . . After all, I'm glad I haven't got to think of him in the penitentiary. I want to forget him . . ."

Hate is not good meat. Hate made the darker shadows in young Peter's life, but after all it was the hate of a clean, honest spirit for a low and vile one, and it did him no real harm. It matured him, it saddened him, it snatched away his youth, but it helped him to build too. Peter is worth knowing, and the background against which he is thrown is worth understanding.

There is nothing of the sort of limitations we are used to expecting in a small town book about this novel. Several of its characters are quite of the world. Mrs. Redlander is a woman of unusual orginality and varied experience, a woman of the large cities who does to some extent rule Colchester society, but who finds plenty of interest in the occupation. There is no sighing for larger opportunities from anyone involved, and no sensation that the ground is not fit for any type of human development. There is no Chinese wall about Colchester, in fact. It merges into outside thought and action without losing its own identity or force. The book will certainly be widely read, and merits wide reading.

### THE IRREPRESSIBLE DODO

TWO literary enigmas have greatly puzzled the reading public of late. The first is why Mrs. Asquith, beloved as she tells us she has been by princes, peers, potentates and philosophers, should have so little of interest to tell us about any of them, and the other is why Mr. E. F. Benson, instead of giving us a sequel to his satirical masterpiece "Queen Lucia" should be so enamored of his character Dodo, Lady Chesterford, that he is unable to let her subside into oblivion. We have had "Dodo," "Dodo's Daughter," and now this elderly rattle is once more brought to our notice in a book called "Dodo Wonders" (Doran, $1.90 net).

Dodo is now fifty-five years of age. She has had three husbands, three children, and has three grandchildren. But she has changed very little and developed less. Her talk is just what it used to be, something that Mr. Benson calls witty. At her own ball, which of course is going off with wonderful éclat, she says: "Jumbo, dear, why can't we double as one does at bridge, and then somehow it would be eleven o'clock last night, and we should have it all over again? Jumbo, it seems, is her pet name for an Oriental potentate whom she had known in his Oxford days and whom she describes as having been " . . . absolutely at my feet. . . . My dear, he used to send me large pearls, which I was obliged to send back to him, and then he sent them again. What they cost in registered parcel post baffles conjecture."

London just before 1914 is the scene of the opening of the story and some of Dodo's old friends are still to the fore. Edith Arbuthnot, the musician, is one. She has just returned from a successful professional tour in Germany, where she has been decorated by the King of Bavaria. Miss Grantham is another, and both of these ladies have some words of common sense to address to Lady Chesterford as to her frivolous way of life, her shallowness and her egoism. But Dodo is unmoved by these criticisms and goes on entertaining her friends, minor royalties in the shape of Prince and Princess Albert Allerstein, and such tiresome members of the aristoc-

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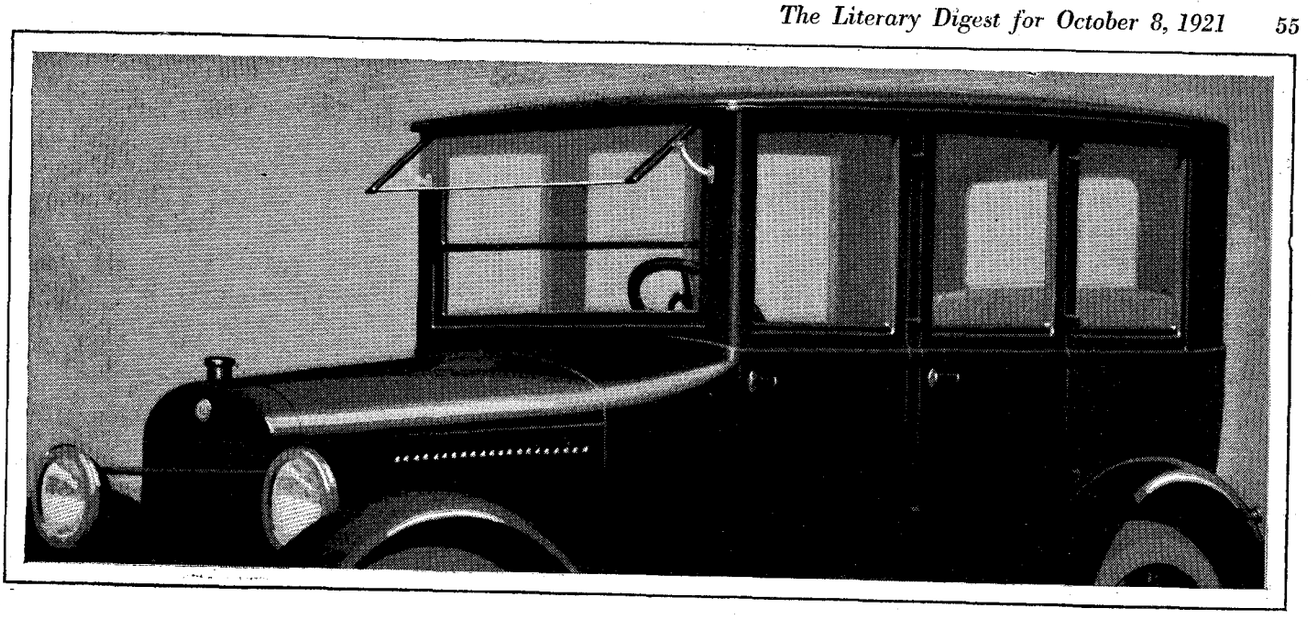

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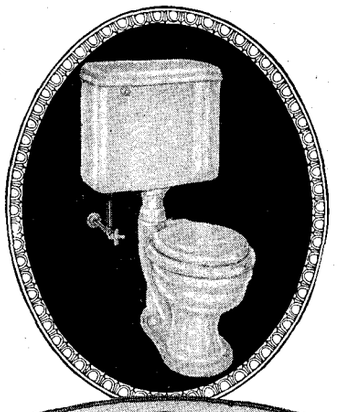

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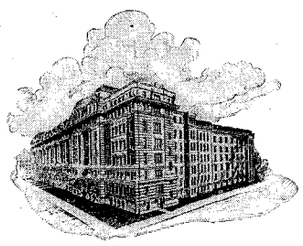

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

racy as Lord Cookham, whose pomposity and sense of his own importance bring him perilously near what in ordinary mortals would be ill-breeding.

And then, upon this noisy, extravagant, pleasure-seeking society suddenly breaks the war, and in a moment everything is changed. We are accustomed to praise highly, and with justice, the fine work done by Englishwomen during the war, but Mr. Benson shows us what the luxuriously bred had to learn before they could be of any use. Dodo finds her society accomplishments entirely futile, nor can she even look after the wants of her own child of ten in the absence of his nurse. She can't even learn to knit a sock or sew on a button. Lord Chesterford gives his country-house for a hospital and Dodo spends much energy and more money in fitting up a corner of it for herself and family. This she considers war-work. Edith Arbuthnot can not believe that the nation which has given the world so much good music can be guilty of the atrocities laid to it, but when a bomb falls in front of her house, wrecking two front rooms, she is at once converted to a more patriotic state of mind. Dodo's war work resolves itself into entertaining convalescent soldiers, varied by visits to town in search of the amusements of previous years. But, strange as it may seem, the flavor of that time escapes her and even to her picayune soul the magnitude of the struggle is made apparent. The book closes after the armistice. Edith and the Chesterfords are talking together and Edith declares that the war has made no change in any of them. Dodo denies this and points out that she now has a parlor-maid instead of a butler, at the same time admitting that she is on the point of engaging (at vast expense) a man for that position.

Mr. Benson has now brought his heroine nearly to her sixtieth year and it would seem a good time to bid her farewell. But there is a haunting possibility that we may yet hear more of her. What is to prevent a book of her Personal Reminiscences?

### LADY BARBARA NEAVE CARRIES ON

IT seems likely that anyone who read Stephen McKenna's "Lady Lilith" will want to read this second portion of the trio "The Sensationalists," the third part of which is still to appear. The last book left Lady Lilith, the nickname given to Lady Barbara Neave because some one had said that she was older than good and evil, on the point of meeting the successful playwright, Eric Lane, whose name was on every tongue in London, even tho the war was still on. Lady Barbara has been seriously ill because of overwork in a hospital for the wounded, and lacerated nerves over a love affair in which she had behaved outrageously; as a romance she had sworn to accept Jack Waring whenever he chose to ask her. But Jack has been missing for months, and before he was missing he had returned her letters unopened and refused any opportunity to see her. Yet she continued to consider herself as his until she knew definitely that he would never claim her; this, it may be remarked, she never dreamed possible, for Lady Barbara is possest of a vanity immense and corroding, a vanity to which she will sacrifice not alone anyone else, but even herself.

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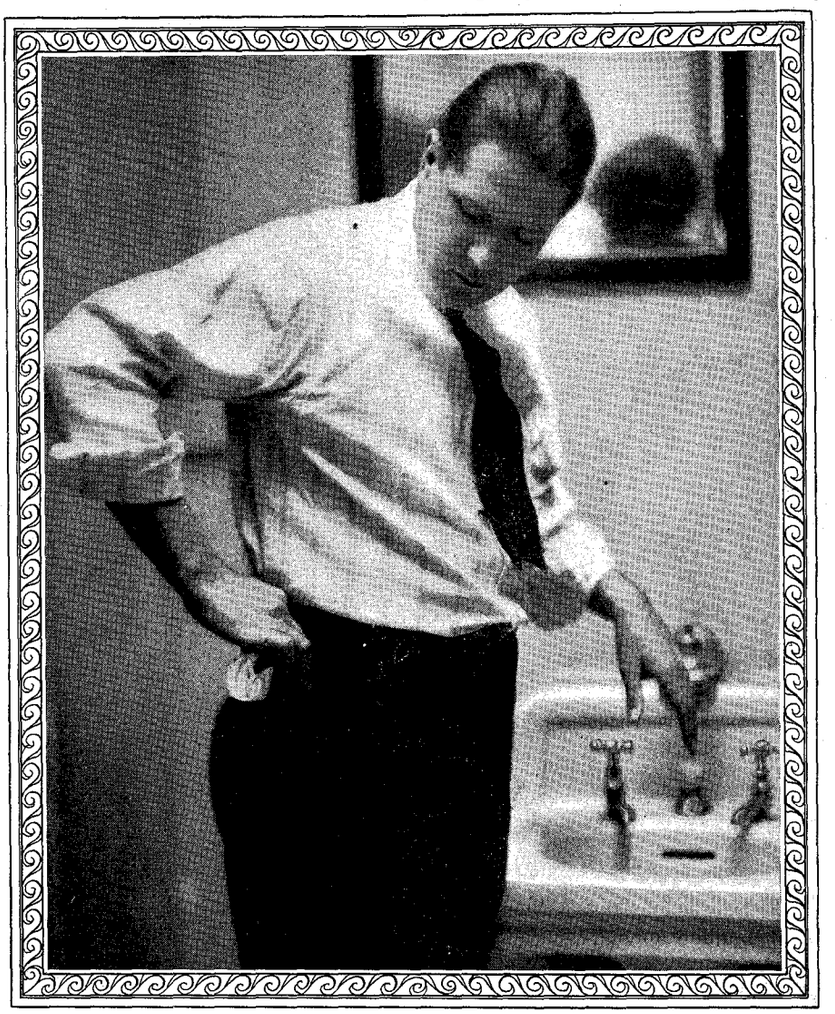
This second book takes up the story at the moment where it was dropt; it is rather a second volume of a three-volume novel than a part of a trilogy, tho it makes a complete novel in itself—and a novel difficult to lay aside, in spite of the fact that the extraordinary cleverness and mercilessness with which McKenna has drawn the portrait of Barbara makes her so real that she awakens in the reader a feeling of repulsion, almost of horror. Young, beautiful, rich, full of intelligence as she is, she is poisonous—here is, indeed, the portrayal of the true vampire woman, not the one who takes a man's money and leaves him when he is broke, but of her who sucks his very soul dry, and who clings desperately to her victim as long as the remotest chance that she can extract one more thrill, one more satisfaction to her aching vanity remains. But let us get to the story.

Eric Lane is one of the small group of Oxford students who had made a sort of clique in the university, and of whom Jack Waring was the leader. He and Eric had been intimate friends, tho Jack had never revealed to him the disastrous affair with Babs Neave. Of course he knows Babs by name and reputation. A girl of twenty-two or three who had shocked all London society with her self-will and her escapades, whose pictures were always to be found in the public prints, whose name had already been associated with one man's death, was hardly likely to be unknown to a man like Eric, even though he mixed not at all in society, having consistently worked for the position he had at length reached through toilsome and boring years as a journalist and hack writer for money to live on while he should get a footing in the theater.

Now society runs after Eric, and it is at a dinner given by Lady Poynter that the two meet. Lady Babs, who has been distinctly bored by the confinement of her long illness, and who has bordered insanity in her neurotic agonies over Jack Waring, is ready for a new sensation. She marks Eric as the man capable of giving it to her. Here is a picture of her as she enters the drawing-room, late of course:

"After pausing on the threshold to see who was present, Lady Barbara Neave entered the room falteringly, and with a suggestion that she was belatedly repenting a too venturesome effect in dress. The men, she knew, were only watching her eyes and waiting for the surprized smile of recognition which always made them feel they had been missed; but Mrs. Shelley, she would wager, was privately noting that a dove-colored silk dress and a scarlet shawl embroidered with birds in flight made a white face look ashen; Sonia O'Rane was probably wondering why her maid had not told her that a band of black tulle with a red rose at one side simply emphasized her hollow cheeks and sunken eyes. . . She moved listlessly and smiled mysteriously to herself as though unconscious that every one was silent and watchful; then the surprized smile transfigured her, she kissed the other women with childlike abandon, leaving the men to watch and envy."

But Lane was not there to see this entry. He was later even than Babs, and for a few moments she decided that she was predestined never to meet him. He had rescued her in a faint in a railway train, not knowing who she was, months ago, and handed her over to a first-aid station, leaving his flask with his initials in her possession. She had not seen him, but as she was recovering, just as he left her, had

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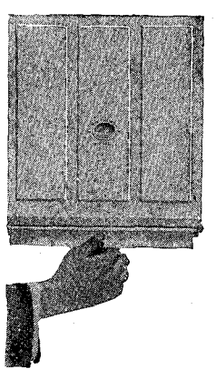

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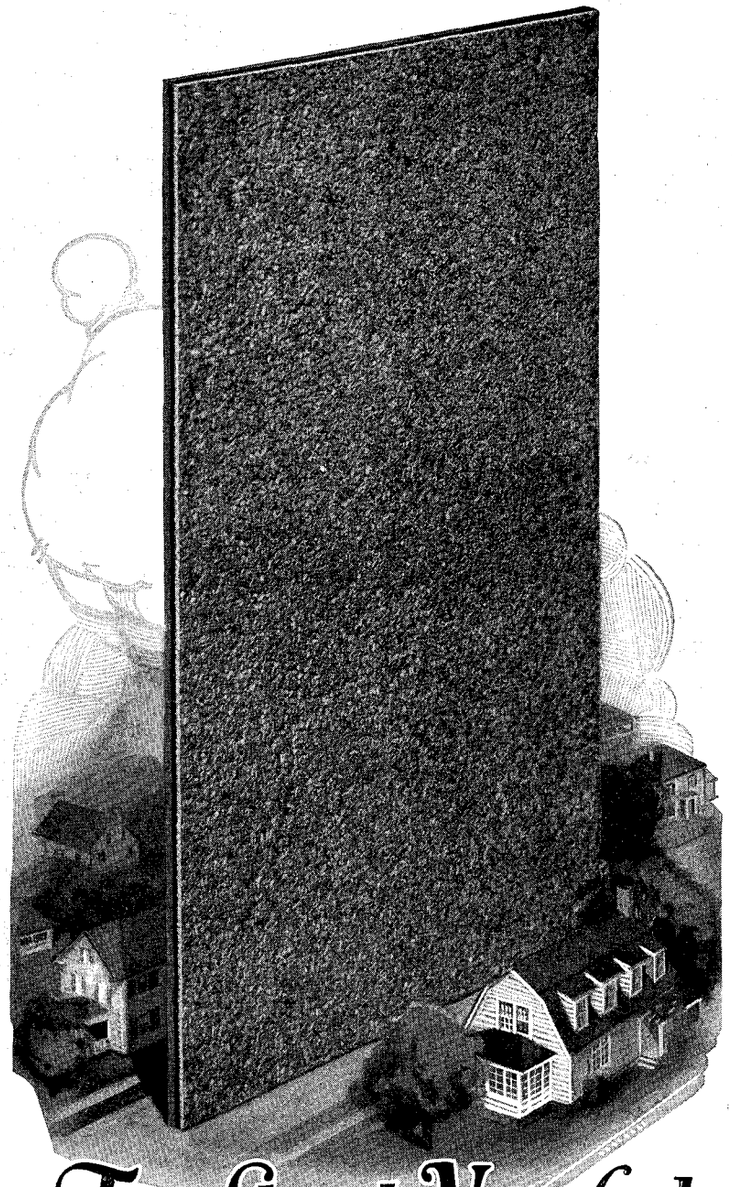

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
*Continued*

marked the deep notes of his voice, and this voice had haunted her in her dreams. It was chance only that had made her acquainted with his identity, and it was because of all this that she waited the meeting with a feverish intensity. Here was Fate patently at work. And evidently Fate has ruled against the meeting.

Eric comes, however. And all the evening Barbara plays her finest game for him, a game all the finer because it is desperately sincere. Barbara must have her sensations, her experiments in emotion. To get them she will go to extremes, equaling those of a drug addict who must get his poison or die for lack of it.

Towards the end of the evening the girl asks Eric to see her home, and by a ruse at once clever and unscrupulous she actually forces Lane to take her to his own apartment. There she makes love to him. He is at once attracted and disgusted, but more than all he is interested and bewildered. Barbara is safe with him, and she knew she was safe. At length he persuades her to let him take her home:

"As Eric struggled with the sleeves of his coat, she twined her arms around his neck. The scent of carnations was now faintly blended with the deeper fragrance of the single rose behind her ear.

" 'And you'd never kissed anyone before,' she whispered."

And so it was that what Barbara calls the "Education of Eric Lane," began.

For some months it is she who does the pursuing, who calls him up, who invites herself to luncheon with him, who gets him invited to the same country houses where she is to go. But by degrees she begins to be indispensable to the young man. Her fire and originality, her endless changes, her coldness, her abandon, the teasing spirit of her and the abject remorse she shows if she has hurt him too deeply, these things come to be the meat and drink of life to him. Always she tells him she loves him. But if he presses her to marry him, to allow an engagement between them, she falls back on her vow to Jack Waring. She is his promised bride unless he decides to throw her over.

Finally news comes of Jack, who has been detained in a German prison, wounded, ill, and not allowed, because of an early attempt to escape, to communicate with the outside world. News comes, but not to Babs. Jack finally writes from Switzerland, where he has been sent, as no longer capable of soldiering. He is better, he is full of eagerness for home, but for Barbara he shows neither thought nor memory.

Upon this a terrific struggle takes place between Eric and Babs. She wishes to hold her capture without promising anything, but is at last forced to allow a secret engagement or lose him. But Eric, after five weeks of this, releases the girl until Jack has had a chance to see her and release her in his turn. Or perhaps claim her.

Jack reaches England, and writes at once to Eric, whom he is longing to see. He has gone through London to his home. But he has not communicated with Barbara. And then Eric calls her up:

" 'Babs—Jack's in England. . . I thought you'd like to know.'

" 'Thank you, Eric,' she answered quietly.

There was a pause neither of them liked to break. At last Eric said:

" 'He didn't come to see you. Why don't you recognize that it's all over, Babs? You say your soul belongs to Jack;

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well, he's had the chance to come and claim it.'

"There was a second pause, followed by a sigh.

" 'It's hard to explain, Eric. You see, only he and I know how much he was in love with me before. I was the only person he'd ever cared for. Even I didn't understand how much he loved me until that night.' She sighed again. 'I don't believe that, after loving me, he could suddenly cease to love me.'

" 'You gave him pretty good provocation,' Eric suggested.

" 'But you don't cease loving people because they behave badly to you. I've behaved abominably to *you*. You've given me everything, and all I've done in return is to make you ill and miserable. I've ruined your work, your life—you've told me so, Eric. I've been utterly selfish and heartless. You know I'm vain, you know I'm spoiled, you admit I've behaved atrociously. But you want to marry me in spite of all.'

" 'I love you in spite of all.'

"Barbara said nothing, and her silence was a confession and answer. There were a hundred reasons why Jack had not come to see her; his future was uncertain, he must wait for a final verdict from his doctor, he was perhaps still chewing the cud of his resentment. And, when the first reasons were exhausted, her vanity wove a hundred more in stout, impregnable protection against the fantastic thought that any man could tire of her.

" 'Oh, I wish you *didn't!*' cried Barbara, at last. 'Why don't you go away and forget all about me?'

"She had trapped him neatly, as he had no doubt she knew.

" 'I can't forget you,' he answered, savagely conscious that he was presenting her with new weapons. 'Whatever you did, you'd be the biggest thing in my life; I should always need you.'

"This time she put her triumph into words.

" 'Don't you think that Jack may need me as badly?' "

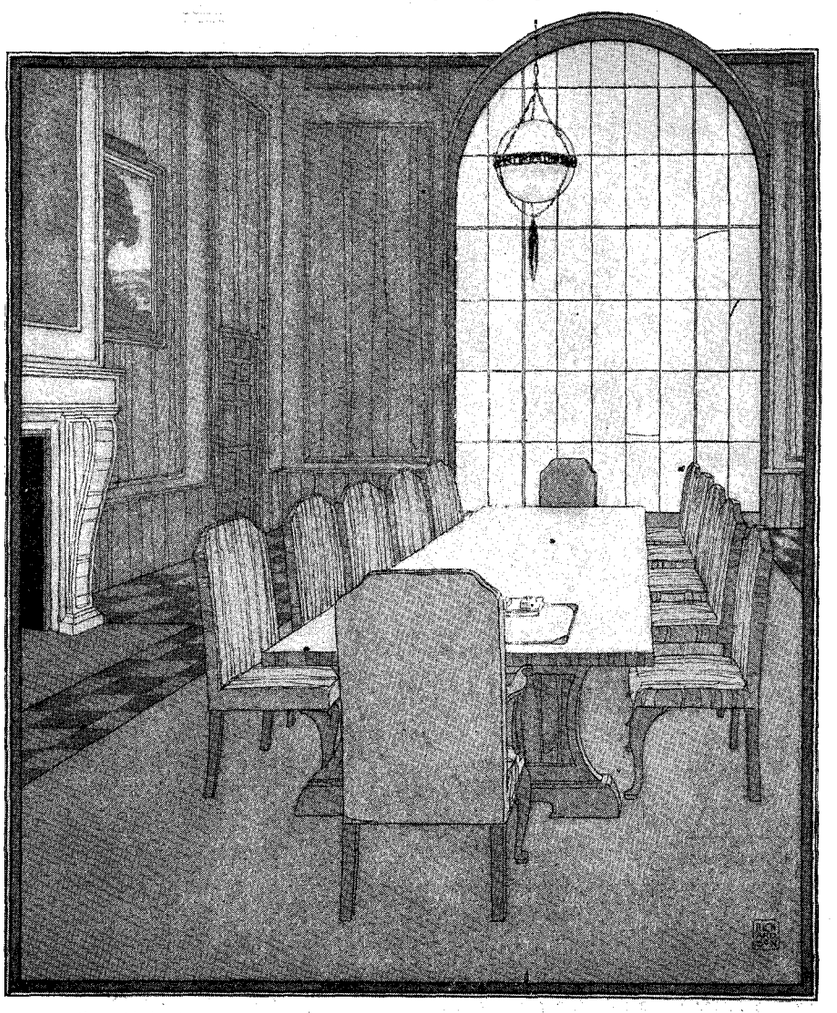
And Eric, unable to break loose, allowed neither to hope nor yet utterly to despair, hangs on, ill and miserable indeed. Hangs on until suddenly he reaches the decision to leave England for good. He is threatened with a serious, a complete breakdown; an opportunity to go to America at the most flattering terms comes to him. Barbara has lately cut all communications with him, and he has seen her meet Jack for a moment in a theater—a meeting which seems to effect Jack not at all. So he makes all his preparations and is to sail next day when he once more meets Barbara, at the same house, Lady Poynter's, where they first met.

The last scene between the two is a consummate piece of writing. It ends finally by Eric leaving the girl running after his taxi as he returns, from her door, where he had left her, to his own rooms. He enters them to hear the telephone madly ringing, and knows who it is that is calling:

"There was nothing for it but to tie a handkerchief over the slapper of the bell . . . then he threw himself in shirt and trousers on the bed, and buried his face in his hands."

It is the end.

The reader lays down the book wondering what the third of the series is to relate, and whether perhaps it will be Barbara at last who is taught, who is trained, who is punished. (The Education of Eric Lane. By Stephen McKenna. George H. Doran Company. Price $1.90.)

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# What Officer X thinks about a Colt

*"It's Me and the Colt They Fear—not the Law," said Policeman X.*

"SOME dark, tonight, Jack," said young Gibbs of the *Star* to his friend, Officer X, as the latter came into the guard room of Station 10, just off his long beat in one of the "worst" wards of the city.

"Hello, young fellow," greeted the stalwart blue coat over his shoulder as he began divesting himself of belt and coat, "You afraid of the dark?"

"I sure am, down in your district," said Gibbs. "I haven't the law back of me like you have."

"The law! It isn't the law they fear down there. It's me and the Colt they fear, not the law," said Policeman X.

"This is the boy I've got back of me, Gibbs." He took from his pocket his Colt Revolver and patted it affectionately. "This is the sweetest-shooting, most trustworthy weapon for personal protection there is. They know I've got my good old Colt right with me, ready to get into action the first break they make and I'm afraid of no dark alleys with him along, Gibbs."

YOU may not be afraid of the dark, because you cannot see what prowls around in it as Gibbs, the police reporter of the *Star*, does. Your home may not be in the district of Officer X, where the law, without the "World's Right Arm" to back it up, would mean nothing.

But to guard your home and family from the dangers which such places breed, you should have and can have the same splendid protection which takes Officer X, unafraid, through his dark alleys every night—a Colt Revolver or Automatic Pistol.

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## SCIENCE ▾ AND ▾ INVENTION ▾ CONTINUED

### DOCTORING MINERAL OILS

REFINING an oil is simply "doctoring" it so that it will sell, we are told by Benjamin T. Brooks, writing in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York). The alterations that make it salable may be such as to have no perceptible effect in increasing its actual value for use, as when objectionable odors are removed or agreeable color imparted. In fact, these processes may actually remove useful elements. Mr. Brooks believes that additional study of the refining problem by chemists will result in large savings. In "doctoring" an oil, we should have in mind, of course, the use that is to be made of it, and so manage the process that all the constituents that contribute to this use are retained. Mr. Brooks believes that inaccurate tradition, rather than scientific knowledge, guides most refiners at present, and he instances the case of the "olefines" or unsaturated hydrocarbons, actually valuable parts of the oil, which are usually removed and so wasted. Writes Mr. Brooks:

"What does refining really consist in? Opinions may differ, and usually do, as to what constitutes refining and whether or not a given oil is 'refined,' 'well refined,' 'poorly refined,' 'properly refined,' or 'suitably refined' for a given purpose and what not, but I believe the only answer or definition of refining which can at present be given is substantially this: Doctoring it so it will sell. Petroleum products are 'refined' according to the dictates of the salesmen and the standards to which the public has become accustomed. People outside of petroleum refineries object to offensive odors, and therefore, one of the first requirements of a refined oil is that its odor shall not be unduly offensive. People generally like pretty colors and the public has become accustomed to insist upon water-white oils in certain cases, light yellow or amber oils in others, pretty red ones, in other cases, or oils with a pretty green, bronze, or blue fluorescence, as the case may be. The public has become accustomed to and expects these properties in certain oils, but does not expect petroleum oils to be perfumed or colored pink. These physical properties, odor, and color are mentioned in the first place as they are most conspicuous and have considerable to do with the salability of these products, but have little or nothing to do with their suitability or relative excellence in their usual applications.

"One class of hydrocarbons which has been considerably discust is the class known as olefines or unsaturated hydrocarbons. Previously the general notion has been that refining consists essentially in removing these unsaturated hydrocarbons, and practically everything in the calendar which could be considered objectionable in an oil, including odor, was attributed to the presence of unsaturated hydrocarbons. But in the case of gasoline or motor fuel it has been shown by Hall and others that ordinary simple olefines behave just as well in internal combustion engines as saturated hydrocarbons; perhaps a little better. In fact, several years ago at the Mellon Institute, Dr. Harry Essex made very satisfactory block tests on an automobile engine running entirely on unsaturated hydrocarbons, even turpentine doing very well considering its boiling point and volatility, once the engine had become warm. Offensive odors in motor-fuels are due to relatively very small proportions of derivatives containing sulfur, nitrogen, and naphthenic acids, and these malodorous constituents can be completely removed independently of the unsaturated hydrocarbons and the resulting motor-fuel may be quite superior in odor, and keeping qualities as regards color, to most of the gasoline marketed to-day."

The economic importance of an adequate supply of motor-fuel is such, Mr. Brooks believes, that the unsaturated hydrocarbons, which in the aggregate represent many millions of gallons, should not be removed unless it can be conclusively shown that there is good reason to do so. It would undoubtedly be better, he thinks, to leave them in the motor fuel than to partly remove and partly alter them, as is done in ordinary refining, resulting in loss and in introducing heavy oily residues into the refined product. He continues:

"When we consider the refining of lubricating oils we encounter another set of trade customs and prejudices, together with a series of unsolved scientific problems, the most important of which is naturally the subject of viscosity. Every one knows that when an unrefined lubricating oil distillate is allowed to stand it darkens rapidly in color, and this proceeds from the exposed surface gradually downward until the whole oil has become very dark in color. This phenomenon is evidently one of air oxidation. As usual, following the old formula, the blame is put upon olefines. However, viscous oily, unsaturated hydrocarbons do not show this behavior. The substances which cause this development of color may easily be minor constituents constituting less than 1 per cent. of the crude lubricating distillate, but just what they are we do not know.

"Is it worth while, from a practical standpoint, to study this question? Personally, I am convinced that it is. Dunstan in England has suggested that it is desirable to retain olefines in lubricating oils and that they may have lubricating qualities superior to the saturated hydrocarbons. Every possible means of reducing the present large refining losses must be carefully considered. The refining of lubricating oils should, therefore, be carefully studied with the object of discovering methods of refining which will accomplish the particular results desired, and no more. When the days of 'slaughtering' crude petroleum are over—and they are rapidly passing—research on such problems will be imperative. A study of our production statistics indicates that if the refining losses of lubricating oils could be halved many millions of gallons would be added annually to our supply of lubricating oils.

"It may be pointed out that none of the testing methods now employed are any measure of the film strength of a lubricating oil. During the war the value of castor-oil or additions of 1 or 2 per cent. of free fatty acids to a lubricating oil was

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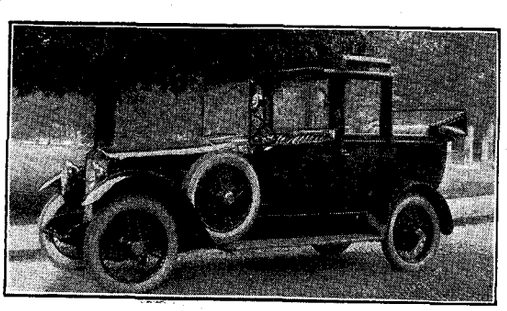

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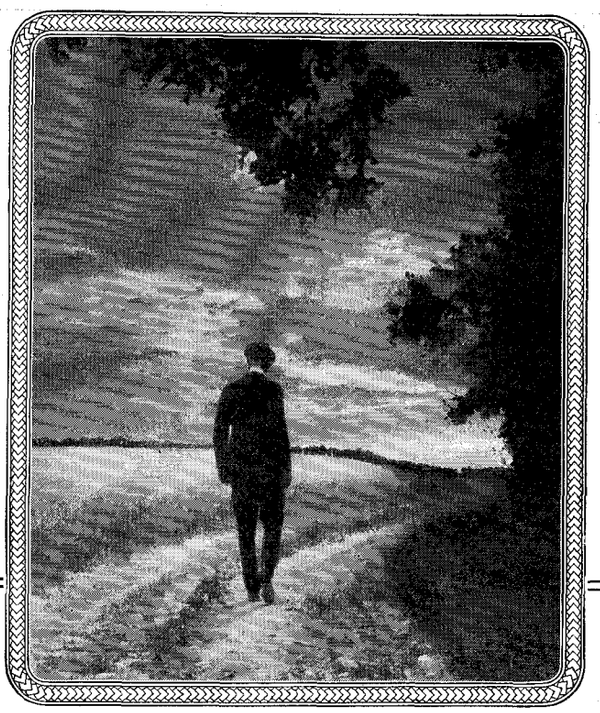

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You *are*, if you have passed your fortieth birthday, for that is the half-way mark in life's span of years. And now is the time for greater vigilance in regard to your health.

Care not only for the health of your body, but guard also the health of your mouth. Watch the condition of both *gums* and teeth.

Normal gums are snug to the teeth. They are firm, and of the natural pink color that shows a free and healthy circulation in the gum-tissue.

Gums that are not normal may indicate Pyorrhea, especially in older people. Do not let Pyorrhea get established in your mouth. Take early measures to avoid it. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection—and use Forhan's For the Gums, every day.

Forhan's For the Gums is a dentifrice which, if used in time and used consistently, will keep the gums firm and healthy. It will also keep the teeth white and clean; yet it is without harsh or irritating ingredients.

## How to Use Forhan's

***Use it twice daily, year in and year out.*** Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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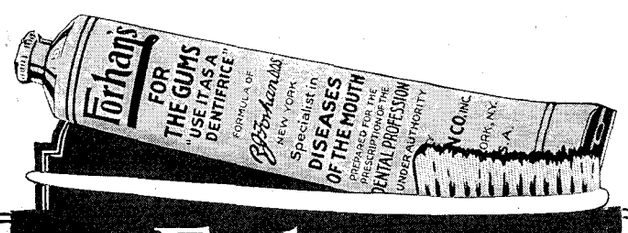


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**FOR THE GUMS**

## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

clearly shown, this benefit chiefly consisting in greater tenacity or wetting power of the oil for the metal. So far as I am aware there is no term which expresses precisely this property, altho the terms 'oiliness' and 'body' connote something of this behavior. In a moving bearing, under heavy duty, the tendency is for the oil to be squeezed from between the moving surfaces, and if the oil film has not sufficient tenacity or adhering power the film will be broken and metal to metal friction will result. Given this analysis of the problem, any reasonably competent mechanism could devise an instrument which would measure this property of oils in a way which would constitute a much more rational means of determining the lubricating value of different oils.

"It is not too much to expect that economies which can be effected through better refining methods will more than cover the sum total of all petroleum investigations, even should these investigations be undertaken on a very large scale indeed. Other possible results of research might, therefore, be reckoned as pure gain, and it is worth pointing out in this connection that the actual experience of manufacturers who maintain research is that the big difficult problems yield by far the greatest financial returns in the long run, as compared with the benefits of solving a multitude of easy little problems."

### CURING STAMMERERS IN THE SCHOOL

IN the city of New York there are 30,000 stammerers, of whom 8,000 are of school age. The Board of Education has instituted a department under a Director of Speech Improvement to cope with the situation, and has just issued an appeal to teachers to cooperate in a national movement for better phonation. Statistics compiled by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army show the vital necessity for this work. Ignorance of this subject is appalling, we are told, among those who have the care of children. This is due to the paucity of efficient literature. Teachers and parents have been compelled to depend upon the misleading advice of friends who suggest innumerable panaceas, the majority of which but serve to aggravate the condition. We quote from a leaflet by Dr. Frederick Martin, Director of Speech Improvement, issued by the Department of Health, as follows:

"Many cities have already adopted a definite program for the pedagogical correction of stammerers and there is little doubt that, before many years, the universal school curriculum will adequately provide for these sufferers and all those with cognate defects of speech.

"It is almost impossible to approximate the economic cost of stammering. It impairs the mental growth of the sufferer, causing self-repression. The defect interferes with the expression of ideas as well as the utilization of potential energy in the business or social world. With the lack of speech-control there is not only less

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opportunity for the development of intellectual capacity, but there is a tendency to a lowering of the moral stamina. The Government has recognized this menace by refusing to permit immigrants who stammer to enter the country, because of the great probability of their becoming public charges. The many stammerers who leave school early in life, and begin at once to retrograde because of their defect, could easily be influenced to continue their education if hope of its cure were held out to them. The child handicapped with a defect of phonation often appears mentally inferior because of his peculiar hesitancy and timidity in speech. Where he is able to keep up with his class, it is at a cost of so much mental and physical suffering that the nervous system and mental disposition are often harmfully affected.

"It is vitally important that stammering be corrected in the schools, not only on account of those so afflicted, but for the good of normal pupils who may, through association or mimicry, acquire the habit.

"Stammering, according to its universally accepted meaning in English, is a halting, defective utterance. The sufferer has difficulty in starting a word or in passing from one letter to another. It is a momentary lack of control of the muscles of articulation in the effort to speak. Often the stammerer will come to an absolute halt, being unable to produce voice. The defect is sometimes accompanied by irregular spasmodic movements of the face, tongue, neck, or body, caused by the effort made to produce a sound or articulate speech. One form of stammering is commonly known as stuttering. It is the unnecessary repetition of a letter or word before passing to the next—as 'd-d-dog,' or 'They-they-they went-went out.'

"Stammering is, at bottom, a mental fault which eventuates in a physical disability. It is often caused by fear, imitation, or improper speech training, and is really an acquired affection. Most children who stammer begin to show the defect after their school-life has begun. Children are sometimes made to read and use words much too difficult for them to articulate, pronounce, or even understand. The result is the formation of a habit of stumbling, hesitancy, then stuttering—which may become confirmed when the child is oversensitive, or is made conscious of his habit through improper correction. He then prefers silence to ridicule or destructive criticism.

"One great difficulty in meeting the requirements of this problem, is the attitude of parents in calmly waiting for the child to outgrow the defect. A child thus treated usually continues stammering for years, driving in deeper his false habits of speech, which would never exist were the cause known and the defect corrected in its incipiency.

"The class teacher can prove the greatest factor in solving the problem of the stammering child, by preventing the defect or eliminating it during its first stages. If properly corrected in the lower grades, each case will respond readily to treatment. When first noticing any stumbling, stuttering or hesitancy in recitations, one should gently check the child, without attracting the attention of other members of the class, and lead him into a more confident, deliberate, and better articulated mode of expression.

"A common fallacy in attempting to correct a case is to ask the stammerer to take a breath before speaking each word or words that he may fear. The fear that


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IT is hardly an exaggeration to say that where appearances count a head of youthful hair is a business asset.

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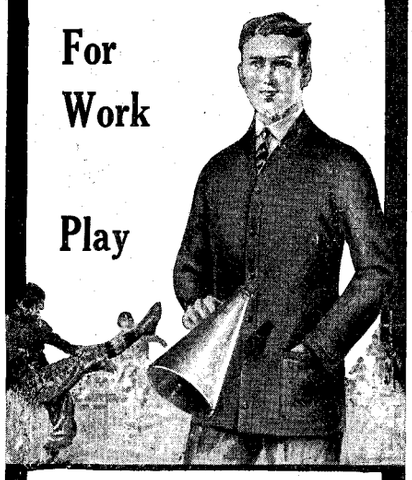


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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

he is made to realize that he must stop, and unnaturally take a breath, recalls to his mind his inability to speak as others do. He even forms a mental picture of his past sufferings, and fear predominates to such a degree that all coordination of the nerve centers controlling speech is temporarily destroyed. The disturbance is not caused by a lack of breath, but by interference with the normal subconscious control. There is always enough residual air in the lungs to produce voice. Stammerers can sing without difficulty, and singing requires greater lung-power than speaking.

"Irrespective of the primal cause, it will be found that 90 per cent. of our cases have not their vocal organs fixt in the correct position for producing the sound which they are attempting to make. A boy may try to say 'mother' with his mouth wide open; an impossible position for the letter 'm,' which requires that the lips be prest together. The conscious control of the organs makes for perfect speech.

"The main factor is the teacher's knowledge of the proper workings of the mechanism of speech and how to develop in the mind of the sufferer a new subconscious control of his vocal organs."

### THE RIGHT KIND OF AIR

PLENTY of air, with plenty of moisture in it, is the corner-stone of health, thinks Dr. Adam H. Wright, of Toronto, chairman of the Ontario Provincial Board of Health. These are matters, especially the item of humidity, on which all medical men do not agree; but Dr. Wright certainly has a good proportion on his side, altho he is fair enough to quote high British authority on the other. He cites a common question—"Is night air bad?" and quotes the reply of one physician to the effect that he did not see how one was to get away from it. The inquirer, of course, he goes on to explain, meant outside air as compared with house air. Dr. Wright admits that outside air at night is not in some ways as good as that of the day, especially during sunlight, but it is certainly the best available. He continues:

"In considering ventilation arithmetical computations are not altogether satisfactory, as mathematical correctness is generally impossible; but we may start with one estimate frequently made by hygienic authorities. Each adult is supposed to require an 'hourly supply of 3,000 cubic feet of air for the removal of his own *effete* matters.'

"If there is not a constant inflow of fresh air and outflow of used air, some vitiation occurs in a very short time. To get enough of a continuous current is difficult in very cold weather in our climate. We must consider that ventilation goes hand in hand with heating, and the question of expense, especially with present prices of fuel, becomes a very serious one.

"We expect much from diffusion and gravity, but they are not sufficient in inhabited rooms. Under ordinary circumstances there are inlets and outlets in every room through flues, cracks, around windows and doors—even through bricks, plaster, and mortar; so there is always some ventilation even when we try to prevent it by double windows, papering the walls, and closing up cracks.

"The simplest and most common method, and perhaps the most effective, is to open a window. This brings up the important question of the draft, which is considered so dangerous. We are told in that admirable text-book on 'Practical Hygiene,' by Harrington and Richardson, that drafts which are productive of discomforts are more dangerous than the ordinary vitiation of the air. As I sleep in a draft with comfort and benefit during the greater part of the year—always when the temperature is not at or below zero—I have not that dread of a healthy draft which so commonly prevails. That precious draft of 'God's pure air' is much maligned.

"However, it must be admitted that drafts are not always harmless. You can not expose yourself inside or outside in cold weather with comfort and safety, clad in pajamas or a bathing costume. If not properly protected by bed-clothing or suitable wearing-apparel you will get unduly chilled and suffer evil consequences therefrom.

"To come back to our bedroom, one may properly ask, how much air should be introduced during our sleeping hours, or how large should the opening be? No fixt or definite directions can be given, but the following figures may furnish a rough guide. In the colder months raise or lower (or both, as I generally prefer) the window from one to twelve inches, or less than one inch in zero weather.

"The chief requirement in the ventilation of a room at night is a regular income of air with a constant current, called by architects, 'thorough ventilation.' Keep drafts away from the bed so far as possible. If this is impossible, let the drafts come and go as they like, and sleep where you like. If you fear drafts it is a very simple matter to deflect the current by some of the many devices which are well known and used."

Dr. Wright advises that the temperature of the bedroom during sleeping hours should be about 50 degrees in cold weather. If at bedtime the average temperature of the house is about 70 degrees, it is not prudent, he says, to retire with the air at that temperature when cooling takes place during the night, and get up in the morning on a shiver-producing atmosphere of 45 to 50 degrees. It is well to open the window an hour or two before going to bed, closing the door at the same time to avoid cooling the living-room before retiring. He proceeds:

"If, when getting into bed, you have sufficient covering to keep the body and extremities warm, you will be in a good, hygienic condition, and you can breathe the comparatively cool air quite as safely as you can respire even cooler air outside when you are walking or motoring along the streets.

"The simple rules proposed apply only to an ordinary normal inhabited dwelling and are not suited for a sick-room, the proper ventilation of which will not be discust in this paper.

"There is one important matter so intimately connected with ventilation that it should not be overlooked—the necessity

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# Generous America—the Job Is Not Yet Done!

*500,000 Children in Central Europe will starve or be hopelessly crippled for life unless funds are quickly provided. 25c a week saves the life of a child—the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) will administer the relief.*

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In many quarters the job is nearly completed. But in Central Europe there are three million under-fed children, of whom 500,000 are so emphatically under-nourished that life itself—certainly a life of any usefulness to the world—depends on the continued feeding of the daily supplementary meal which the American Friends' Service Committee has been distributing from its Relief Stations in Germany and Austria.

Unless this feeding is continued over the crucial period from the present date to July, 1922, these children—if they live—will be lifelong cripples because their bones lack marrow and their sinews vitality to support their little bodies.

We cannot stop now, unless we definitely wish to commit these children to this wretched fate, and throw away all that has been accomplished—at great cost—to nourish them to the present time.

These under-nourished children are innocent victims of war conditions. Most of them have been born since 1914 and have never known the sensation of a "full stomach."

The American Friends Service Committee can continue serving its daily supplementary meal to these children for the tiny amount of one dollar per month per child. But this means that five million dollars are needed to "carry on" until July, 1922. So vital is the need, so valued the work, the German Government has pledged itself to raise two millions to help the Quakers carry it on. *America—will you answer the call*—for three millions?

It is a matter of saving lives.

Most of us eat twenty-one meals a week. A child's life can be saved for twenty-five cents a week. If we make an average saving of about one cent a meal, a child can be saved and nourished to usefulness.

*Ten dollars for ten months*—one dollar a month—the difference between a crippled body and a fit one! America—what's your answer? Write it on the coupon, printed below for your convenience.

(The Central Committee, Inc., has undertaken to help in raising the monies needed by the Quakers for this Child feeding. Its officers are: President, Hon. Charles F. Nagel of St. Louis, Mo., Secretary of U. S. Commerce and Labor Dept. under the Administration of President Wm. H. Taft; Treasurer, Albert Tag, Chairman, Continental Bank of New York; Secretary, Prof. John A. Walz, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.)

***Please make checks payable to Albert Tag, Treas., Central Committee, Inc.***

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I herewith enclose Ten Dollars to pay for Ten Months child feeding—Sept. 1921 to July 1922—to help continue the American Friends' Service Committee child-feeding stations in Central Europe.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

of providing moisture in the air of our dwellings during cold weather.

"Sir Hermann Weber, one of England's most distinguished physicians, insisted on keeping the air in the house pure and dry. Our opinion on this continent is that we should keep it pure and moist during the cold season. The relative humidity should be about 50 per cent. If less than that, say 35 to 40, the dry air has a great absorbing power and it will take up moisture from persons and things—from the skin, the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract, from the lips and nostrils down to the bronchial tubes, from wood furniture, from leather binding of books, causing them to crack and fall to pieces. It causes undue dryness of the skin, irritation of the throat with a cough sometimes bronchial, sometimes a laryngeal cough of a peculiar character, ending in a 'squeal.' The so-called 'winter cough' is very common in Canada and the United States. Some of us found it very obstinate in the past, but we now think that the proper remedy in at least a large proportion of cases is the provision of moisture in the air we breathe.

"The most common methods of inducing this moisture are by heating water in water-holders attached to our furnaces, humidifying pans fastened to our radiators, and various forms of humidifiers planned by architects and sanitary engineers. About two to four (or perhaps more) gallons should be evaporated per day in a fairly large house. Dr. H. J. Barnes, of Boston, has devised a humidifier which he uses in his office. It evaporates a gallon of water a day which produces about 35 per cent. humidity."

### GAS-MASKS FOR FIREMEN

THAT a fireman's mask which will protect against all forms of smoke and chemical fumes will soon be commercially available as the result of the work of Government chemists is indicated in a recent paper entitled "Gas-masks for gases met in fighting fires," just issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The army gas-mask gives protection against smoke and products of combustion, but not against carbon monoxid or ammonia gas, the authors assert. City firemen have been overcome while wearing army gas-masks. Masks of the army type should not be used in mines after fires and explosions, but self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus should be employed. To quote an abstract furnished by the Bureau:

"The Bureau of Mines has tested and used many types of self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus in fighting mine-fires and in rescuing miners trapt in poisonous gases resulting from fires or from explosions in mines. Similar devices have been used by city fire-fighters but have never been considered entirely satisfactory owing, largely, to their weight, to the time necessary for adjusting them to wearers, and the constant care required to maintain the apparatus in good working condition. Hence there has long been need for a

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light, easily adjusted, and dependable breathing apparatus for protecting fire-fighters from irritating and poisonous gases and smokes.

"The dangers from gases that city firemen face and the need of standardized methods of protection against them have been emphasized by overconfidence in the capacity of the army type of gas-mask to protect the wearer against industrial gases, an assurance that has probably arisen because soldiers were taught that the United States Army gas-mask would protect them against all the gases they might encounter. This statement, true for the battle-field, but not true for all industrial gases, including products of combustion, has been brought back by soldiers and spread generally among workers. Furthermore, city firemen and mine operators have been circularized with letters and advertisements of army gas-masks offered for sale by certain persons who made unreserved statements, probably through ignorance, that the masks would protect wearers in mines and burning buildings. The falsity of these statements was evident to the Bureau of Mines, which took steps immediately to notify the public that Army gas-masks had serious limitations, especially when used in fire-fighting or in any place where unusually heavy amounts of poisonous gas are present.

"The work described in this paper was undertaken to obtain information regarding the use of the Army type of mask for fighting fires and for doing rescue work in mines and the mineral industries. Incidentally, the results may be of interest to city firemen, insurance underwriters, State officials, property owners, and others who are interested in protection of property from fire.

"The investigations of chemists working under the direction of the Bureau of Mines and subsequently in the Chemical Warfare Service promise the early development of an absorbent for carbon monoxid which will admit of the manufacture of a combination canister which will protect against smoke, ammonia, carbon monoxid, and practically all chemical fumes. When this is accomplished the firemen can be protected in any atmosphere where a safety lamp will burn. The Bureau of Mines will cooperate with city fire departments in determining the nature of gases found in fires and with manufacturers in approving suitable gas-masks for fire-fighting."

### PRIMITIVE CORN FROM INDIAN MOUNDS

COMMENTING on the article quoted in our issue for July 9, telling of the development of Indian corn from wild teosinte grass by Luther Burbank, *The News-Advertiser* (Chillicothe, Ohio) asserts that corn in a stage of development, similar to one passed through by Burbank's plants, during his breeding experiments, has been found in the Indian Mounds of Ohio, thus confirming Burbank's belief that the Indians developed their corn in the course of cultivation, occupying probably centuries instead of years. Writes the editor of the paper just named.

"At one stage in the development of the plant [by Burbank] it grew in the form of corn as it is to-day, on a cob, in rows, but each grain was enclosed in a separate, thin husk, with the whole ear enclosed in husk also.


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The Aberdeen last is shown, made in dark tan Cordovan, Style No. 063. Your local dealer can furnish these shoes. If not in stock we will ship to him the same day we receive his order.

WHEN a man buys shoes he hopes for comfort, long wear and smartness. He gets all three if he buys Nettletons.

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A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

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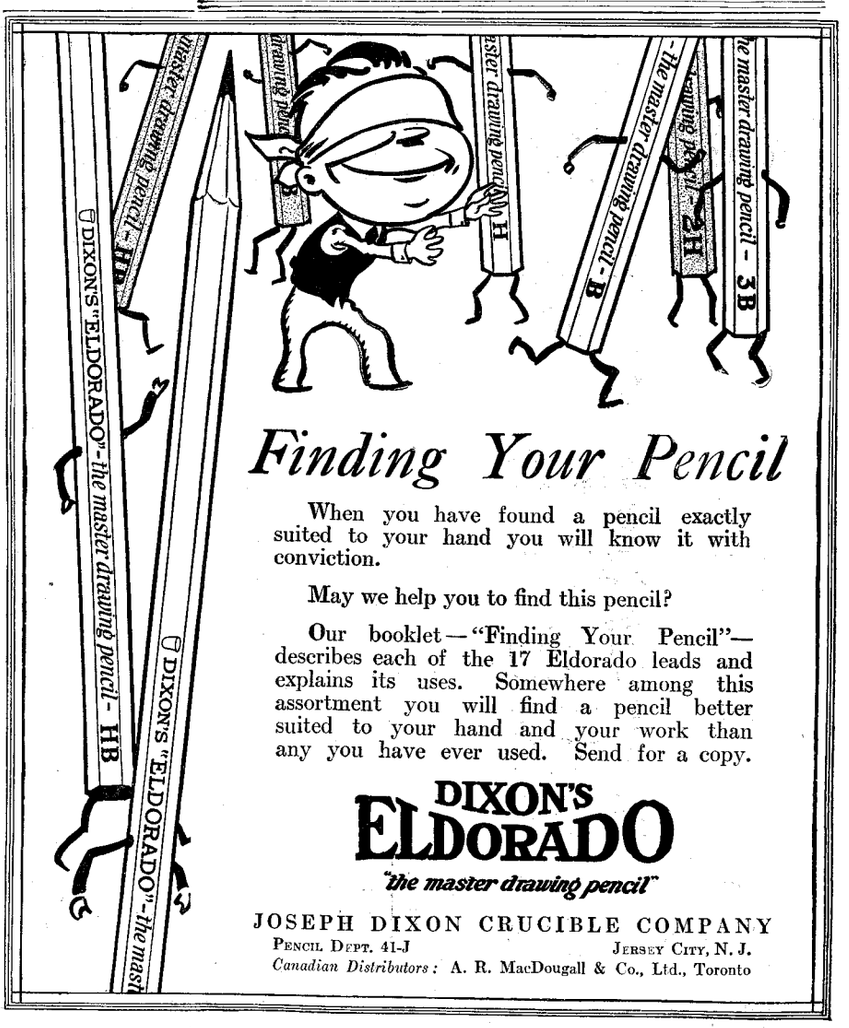
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When you have found a pencil exactly suited to your hand you will know it with conviction.

May we help you to find this pencil?

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Keep New-Skin on hand for emergencies.

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Direct from grower by Prepaid Parcels Post to your door. More and better peanuts than $5 will buy at stands or stores. Along with Recipe Book telling of over 60 ways to use them as foods. We guarantee prompt delivery and ship at once. 10 lbs, $3.00. Money back if not delighted.

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## SCIENCE AND INVENTION
*Continued*

"It is at this point where the connection between Burbank and the Moundbuilders is made.

"In the issue of *The News-Advertiser* for September 2, 1920, appeared a story of some peculiar corn raised by Albert Wachenschwanz, of 343 North High Street. This corn was practically like modern maize except that each grain was enclosed in an individual 'husk' exactly as it is at one stage in the Burbank experiment.

"The seed which was planted by Mr. Wachenschwanz came from a mound near, or of the famous Harness group, along the Scioto River, below this city. It was found in an earthen vessel, with a cover hermetically sealed, either purposely or through the action of time. The seeds had not been parched or cooked and had never decayed or germinated. Mr. Wachenschwanz was given ten grains by the late William B. Mills, local archeologist, the mound excavation then being made under direction of the State Archeological Society.

"This was some four years ago. Mr. Wachenschwanz planted the seed, which germinated and the corn matured, some of the ears were mere 'nubbins,' only four or five inches long, but others were from eight to ten inches. He repeated the experiment and has always succeeded in raising corn. This year again, he has some growing. Every year has seen the same individual husks on the grains.

"He has sent specimen ears of the corn to the various agricultural colleges, but never got much information or enlightenment until he read the article in the DIGEST. This shows that at the time the Moundbuilders, whatever their race, were erecting their earthworks and cultivating the soil here in the Scioto Valley, their maize had reached only to the point where each grain still retained its own husk. With the slow rate of development under crude methods it may have been centuries before maize reached the stage it was in when the first white men settled in America, when the individual grain-husks had disappeared, and only the main ear-husk remained."

Henry H. Bennett, Secretary of the Chillicothe Park Commission, who calls our attention to the article quoted above, says in a letter to THE LITERARY DIGEST;

"This section of the Scioto Valley, about midway between Columbus and the Ohio River, was probably the most densely settled section of the entire country in the time of the race commonly known as the Moundbuilders, more than four thousand mounds and other earthworks having been listed within the limits of this county, Ross, alone. Many valuable discoveries have been made in these earthworks, but none seems to me more interesting than the finding of this seed-corn and its subsequent planting and growth. It is especially interesting in connection with the experiments of Mr. Burbank. I have seen this corn myself, and know that it is as described. The grower of it has promised me several ears when his present crop matures, one of which I intend to send to Mr. Burbank, who may be interested in seeing that the corn of the Moundbuilders was apparently midway in development from the wild grass to the maize as found by the first white settlers in America."

The Kitchen Cabinet of welded STEEL

Durable Sanitary

NO wood to crack, warp or decay. No bolts, screws or glue. Steel plates, electrically welded into one rigid piece—every joint tight—absolutely vermin-proof, safe and sanitary. All surfaces are protected, inside and out, with a heavy coating of flexible, baked-on enamel, as easy to clean and keep clean as a china bowl.

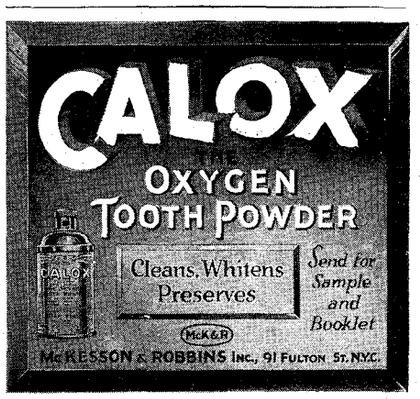
**The Royal Ossco**
**All Steel-Sanitary**
**Kitchen Cabinet**

A handsome, time-saving addition to your kitchen. A permanent purchase, built to last from generation to generation—yet as reasonably priced as the less sturdy and substantial cabinets.

Displayed by the better stores—or write for descriptive literature and your nearest dealer's name.

**The Ohio State Stove & Mfg. Co.**
Metal Products Division Columbus, Ohio








**Two New Hardy Hedge Plants Now Ready for You**

**Box-Barberry** For beauty, symmetry and endurance. Solves the problem of a dependable edging or low border hedge.

**Ibolium Privet** Sturdy and dependable for large hedges; resembles California Privet, but much hardier and does not winter-kill.

*Fall planting Booklet sent on request.*

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No Glass **No More** No Blotters

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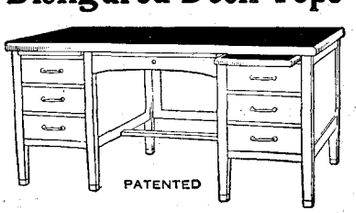


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Attractive in appearance. Impervious to ink and stains. No varnish to mar Wears like iron. Restful to eyes.

*RELIABLE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.*

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*Thirty years builders of Gunn Desks and Sectional Bookcases.*
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### MODERATION IN A MEATLESS DIET

FOOD may be efficient without meat, concludes a reviewer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) of a pamphlet on vegetarian athletics issued by the Vegetarian Society of Manchester, from the pen of Henry Light, captain for twenty years of the Vegetarian Cycling and Athletic Club. Says this paper:

"We are glad to see that he is no extremist, but one who recognizes the value of moderation both in opinions and in their expression. He presents first a formidable list of eminent athletes who have given up a meat dietary, and if we can trust the statements about their food intake (and non-scientific people are apt to take but scant account of accuracy without any intention to deceive) there is good testimony as to the value of their present system. But this does not mean that they were strict vegetarians. We believe it is usual to dub their dietary 'Vem' (vegetables, eggs, milk, including milk products, for example, cheese). There is no physiological reason why such a diet should be inefficient if taken in properly balanced proportions. Toward the close of the pamphlet the question, 'What constitutes overfeeding and underfeeding?' is raised. To answer such a poser we should have to explain the whole of the principles of nutrition, and that is beyond the scope of this note. Suffice it to say that the amount must depend on the age, size, and activities of each individual. The main factor that causes variation in an average adult is the amount of work he does. The energy-supplying food (fat and carbohydrate) must be proportioned to this. The supply of the protein food which builds tissues and repairs waste is a much more constant figure unless actual growth is in progress. There is no reason why all this should not be supplied by the vegetable world. The usefulness of meat in a dietary depends on what Rubner called the specific dynamic action of protein, and of all proteins those of animal flesh are most efficacious in this direction. But if meat has a specific action, the vegetarians can claim that plants have also a specific usefulness in supplying to animals those accessory factors known as vitamins, which are indispensable to health and even to life itself."

---

COLORED GEMS—If experiments now being carried on at the Reno station of the Bureau of Mines are successful, says *The Mining Congress Journal* (Washington, D. C.), it will be possible to give color to colorless gems which exist in abundance in the West. We read:

"The experiments so far have produced results which are considered promising. The penetrating radiation of radium is the agency through which gems are being colored. In a preliminary experiment, a colorless Colorado topaz was tinted yellow. The coloring when exposed to light was found to be not permanent, and the experimentation continues with a view to making the color light-proof. Successful termination of the experiments would add materially to the value of Western gem stones, whose market value is low on account of their lack of the tint qualities deemed essential by gem manufacturers."

Why Salem burned!
"Fear of the known weakness of the water mains paralyzed all efforts to use water except by the steamers supplying their own pressure. The abundant supplies of Peabody, Danvers and Beverly were gingerly tied into the Salem system in fear that the pressure they had to contribute would shatter Salem's obsolete old mains and end the water-throwing for good. With water enough to raft Salem out to sea, her citizens on the border of the fire zone threw away their garden hose, and extinguished the sparks on their shingle roofs with tree-spraying outfits!"
—from the report of the National Fire Prevention Association covering the terrible Salem fire of 1914 with its fifteen million dollar loss.
THE Salem water mains were not cast iron. Cast iron pipe never becomes "obsolete."
What is the condition of the water mains in your town? Are they of the right material and in good condition? Are they large enough for any emergency?
Find out!
Your city officials will welcome your interest. If improvements are needed, they cannot make them without your authorization.
The first cast iron pipe was laid 260 years ago—and is still in use. Because cast iron rusts only on the surface and resists corrosion, it is the standard material for gas and water mains and for many industrial purposes.
WARNING! "For the safety of the public a warning must be sounded urging that shortcomings in water supply facilities be investigated and placed clearly on record in various communities where present or prospective deficiencies exist. Engineers have a service to perform during this reconstruction period in the formulation of sound public policy. The essential facts should be appreciated by local officials, civic organizations and the general public."
—Engineering News-Record, Jan. 6, 1921
THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU
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CAST IRON PIPE
Is your home safe?
"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c.


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## "Sell Before January 1"

*Telegram from the President of one of the largest industries in the Middle-West*

"SELL BEFORE JANUARY FIRST IN SUCH UNITS AS WILL SERVE BEST INTERESTS THOSE WHO BUY AND OWN HEREAFTER AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL ASSURE SALE ALL OUR FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES IN TIME SPECIFIED OFFER PROPERTIES 28% APPRAISED VALUATION ON TERMS TO ENABLE PURCHASERS ACQUIRE PROPERTY IN FACE CURRENT FINANCIAL CONDITIONS WITHOUT IMPAIRING THEIR WORKING OR LIQUID ASSETS YOU SELECTED FOR JOB BECAUSE YOUR PAST PERFORMANCES YOUR FAILURE TO ACCOMPLISH DESIRED RESULTS IN NO WAY ATTRIBUTABLE OUR LACK COOPERATION WITH YOU AND PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS THE DISSOLUTION OF OUR VAST AND WEALTHY INDUSTRY IN MIDDLE WEST INCLUDING SERIES FACTORY BUILDINGS CONTAINING OVER MILLION FLOOR FEET ON FIFTY TWO ACRES LAND HAVING THREE MILES STREET FRONT FOUR ONE HALF MILES TRACKAGE ACCOMMODATING TWO HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE CARS MAKES POSSIBLE OUR AUTHORIZING YOU OFFER THESE PROPERTIES AT PRICES SO FAR BELOW REAL VALUE AS TO ENABLE PURCHASERS CAPITALIZE THEIR NEWLY ACQUIRED PROPERTIES AT FROM THREE HUNDRED TO FOUR HUNDRED PERCENT OF PURCHASE PRICE MANUFACTURERS INTEREST LIES IN CLOSE EXAMINATION OF WHOLE PROPERTY TO SELECT SUCH PARTS AS WILL MAKE PROPER AND SUFFICIENT UNITS FOR THEIR PURPOSES BUILDINGS COMPRISE SEVERAL TYPES CONSTRUCTION ALL MODERN AND IN SUCH ARRANGEMENT AS IN GOOD PRACTICE MAY BE DIVIDED INTO REASONABLE UNITS OPPORTUNITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT GREAT MIDDLE WEST INDUSTRIAL TERMINAL"

These were our instructions upon our appointment as exclusive agents of one of the largest industrial properties ever offered for sale in this country, and it is our belief that manufacturers in almost any line desiring 50,000 sq. ft. of floor space or more, with 2 to 5 acres of land, switch-track siding and all other facilities which go to make a complete self-contained manufacturing unit, will find within this property the makings of an ideal plant for the particular use desired.

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**Bankers! See important announcement on first page of this magazine.**


# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## HOW MANY AUTOS CAN WE OWN?

VERY nearly all the Americans who can afford to buy automobiles have them already, according to computations made by Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co. As there are 105 million of us, and only nine million cars, this opinion seems surprizing at first blush. But Mr. Ayres reminds us that great deductions must be made from the total population before we arrive at the number of possible car-owners. To begin with, few families, no matter how wealthy, want a car for each member. A large part of the population is below car-owning age. A very large part have not the incomes to buy or keep a car. Taking everything into account, Mr. Ayres believes that we are nearer the limit than most persons realize, and that the manufacture of cars in future will be chiefly for replacements. In other words, the motor-car, as an industrial product, must hereafter be looked upon as a necessity of life, like hats, for instance, or shoes. We quote an article contributed by Fred C. Kelly to *The Times* (New York), which reads:

"Everybody who drives an automobile, or has tried to find a vacant space in which to park one, and every pedestrian who is daily obliged to dodge automobiles, or to wait for the endless stream of them to pass, so that he may cross a busy street—every one of these persons, or nearly everybody—must have asked himself at some time:

"'What is going to happen when there are several times as many automobiles as there are now? How many automobiles are there going to be in this country, anyhow? Where are we going to put them all?'

"The presumption always seems to be that there is practically no end to the increase in the use of automobiles. About 9,000,000 are now in use, but there are something like 105,000,000 people in the United States, so that there are still many millions who do not own their own cars. How many of these 105,000,000 are eventually going to buy? Not nearly so many as might be expected. Indeed, it appears doubtful if there will ever be even twice as many cars in use as there are today. The point of saturation is probably only a few years ahead.

"Mr. Ayres found that the capacity of the automobile factories in this country was more than 1,000,000 cars a year in excess of the present demand. If these factories were run at their full capacity for a few years they would soon supply every potential buyer in the United States. There would be so many automobiles in use that the gasoline supply would be inadequate, and some other kind of motive power would have to be developed.

"The greatest number of possible automobile buyers, even by a liberal estimate, is less than 20,000,000—about the number of white American families. Not every man who has the price of an automobile will buy one. For example, there are fishermen, lumbermen, sailors, soldiers, lighthouse keepers and others who would have scant opportunity to drive a car after they got it. Then there are thousands of people living in cities whose earnings might permit them to keep automobiles if they were in a smaller place, where garage rents are less, and also where there is less traffic.

"Mr. Ayres finds that at the end of 1920 there were about forty-two cars in use for each 100 white men of voting age. In several States the entire population might crowd into the automobiles there registered and all go riding at once. Each car lasts, on the average, about six seasons.

"It seems altogether doubtful if the sale of the higher-priced cars will ever be much more than it is now. Ayres believes that for several years new users of cars will be confined largely to people of limited means who will buy less costly machines.

"Fairly reliable figures for the registration of automobiles in each State are available, beginning with the year 1912. After making allowance for imports and exports, it is found that the total number of new cars put into use in this country since the beginning has been 11,075,813. Since the number registered last year was somewhat in excess of 9,000,000 and the number in use at the end of the year undoubtedly rather less than that number, it follows that about 2,000,000 cars have been eliminated.

"Some cars, of course, are destroyed almost as soon as they are put into service, while others, that were first registered ten years or more ago, are still running; but the outstanding fact about the registration figures is that they have been for the past nine years about equal each year to the sum of the cars produced in that year and the five previous years. This means that the average length of life of the cars has been about six registrations."

Estimates of the ability of the country to purchase and use cars have varied enormously, Mr. Kelly tells us. On the one hand, States such as South Dakota, are so well supplied that the entire population could probably go riding simultaneously. On the other hand, it may be argued that great possible markets may still exist. This may be investigated by studying the composition of the population with reference to its probable purchasing power. The census data for 1920 are not available, but those of 1910 give us a fairly reliable basis for discovering the proportions of the whole population found in certain great groups. The results, says Mr. Kelly, do not bear out the idea that the remaining new market is large. He continues:

"The automobile has been adopted by the American people with great rapidity. So short a time ago as in 1912 there were 114 people for each car in use, while eight years later there was one car for each twelve people. The extremes are found in the States of the Pacific division, with one car for every seven persons, and those

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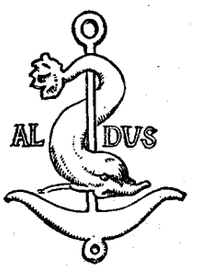
# YOUR Printer




## *Do you make him your partner or your victim?*

BRAINY men—men whose abilities would net them greater profits in other industries—spend their lives as printers because each day they learn something new about the work they love.

These printers, just as other notable men in other professions, are sometimes very timid. This may be because of their complicated subject, which they fear the buyer of printing does not clearly understand. Whatever the reason is, many buyers of printing construe it as an opportunity to force their opinions on the printer.

What is the result? Very often it is poor printing, a dissatisfied buyer, and a disliked printer. Why should the printer, of all persons, be the craftsman whom everybody feels qualified to tell how to run his business?

Why will many buyers of printing continue to think that printing is philanthropy? "You can't get something for nothing" is as true in printing as in any other business. And it is more evident, because nothing shows its cheapness quicker than cheap printing.

But if a printer does turn out a good job, even in face of difficulties, what is his reward? Isn't it often only an opportunity to hand in a competitive bid on the next job?

Why is the printer so seldom allowed to feel a spirit of partnership with the buyer—to feel that he is working *with* him instead of *for* him? Why is the spectre of a lost account hung ever before his eyes?

Buyers of printing, remember this: The first step toward better printing is to make your printer your partner.

We can make this plea for the printer because of our intimate knowledge of the situation. Just a step away, we get a true viewpoint on both the printer and you.

We do our share for the printer and you by providing better paper. You can do yours by placing greater confidence in your printer.

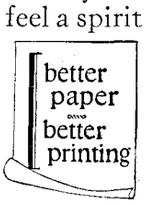
---

MANY jobs of printing cost as much as a small house. No house is built without a blue print. No printing can be properly planned without a dummy.

To aid printers and buyers of printing toward a better understanding of the job at the outset, we have prepared books of dummy material. These books contain specimens of type, borders, initials, engravings, page arrangements, rules, and decorations.

This month the book issued is printed on Warren's Lustro, and we recommend it as helpful to anyone planning printing that will be executed on glossy-coated paper.

These books are distributed to printers, buyers of printing, artists, and designers by paper merchants who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers. If you do not know the merchant to whom you should apply, write to us and we will send you his name.

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**YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES**

The best known shoes in the world. They are sold in 107 W.L.Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the sole of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits

W. L. Douglas $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The stamped price is W. L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

*If not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Catalog free.*

**BOYS SHOES $4.50 & $5.00**

W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas shoes with his name and retail price stamped on the sole are worn by more men than any other make.

W. L. Douglas

*President*
*W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,*
*161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.*



# Dr. FRANK CRANE

***Famous Lecturer and Editor Tells you***

## How to Train the Mind

Reprinted with the kind permission of Dr. Crane and The Associated Newspapers.

"It happens that there lies now on my desk just the book that I can recommend to those who want to know 'just what to do' in order to improve the quality of their mind.

It is 'How to Build Mental Power,' by Grenville Kleiser, published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Ask your bookseller to look it up for you.

Kleiser is a natural born teacher, with a knack of getting at precisely the difficulty in the learner's mind.

The table of contents of the book includes these subjects: How to Develop Concentration, How to Put your Mind in Order, Rules for Clear Thinking, How to Find Facts, Practical Plans for Study, The Development of the Will, Building a Retentive Memory, How to Analyze an Argument, and so forth.

The author not only explains how to get these results, but gives practical exercises, diagrams and drills.

He claims that the keynote of his book is that the mind is the supreme originating constructive force in all human endeavor, and that right mental culture is the only direct means not alone to worldly advancement but to refinement and nobility of life. He goes directly to the roots of things, and shows that concentration is simply interest, that self-discipline is the first rung in the ladder of success, and that mental honesty is the most valuable asset a man or woman can have.

It is a good book for anyone, but especially valuable for those whose opportunities for schooling have been limited."

(Copyright, 1918, by Frank Crane)

## HOW TO BUILD MENTAL POWER

By GRENVILLE KLEISER, is a new and *different* book, explaining this vital subject in a new and better way. Not only does it tell you *what* are the characteristics of the trained mind—*it also shows you by specific instructions and exercises just how you may develop these characteristics in yourself.* Dozens of such all-important subjects as these are covered:

Crystallizing Desire Into Will
Seven Cardinal Rules for Clear Thinking
How to Concentrate on a Chosen Thought
How to Prevent Mind Wandering
How to Get Ideas and Inspiration
How to Distinguish Between Truth and Error
Gaining Accurate, Infallible Judgment
Cultivating Power of Observation
Developing Imagination—Intuition—Breadth of Mind
How to Cultivate Persistence
How to Systematize Your Mind
How to Reason Directly and Logically
How to Analyze a Proposition and Test Its Value
Cultivating Commanding Personality
Building a Strong Memory
Gaining Forceful Expression
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

of the East South Central division, with one car for each twenty-seven persons.

Great deductions must be made from the total population of the country as soon as we begin the attempt to estimate the possible purchasers of automobiles. To begin with, some 44 out of each 100 are less than 21 years of age, while 4 in each 100 are over 65 years of age.

This leaves 52 per cent. of the people from whom most of the purchasers must clearly come. Seventeen of these 52 are immigrants and colored people. While there are in the aggregate many motor owners in these groups, it seems entirely probable that no very large number among them who do not already own cars will be able to purchase them during the next few years.

The remaining possible purchasers are the remaining 35 per cent. About half of them are women who are, in the main, the wives of the men. It seems to be a fair conclusion that the purchasers of automobiles will in their very great majority come from the 18 per cent. of the population who are native white men between the ages of 21 and 65. This group comprises about 19,000,000. Probably about half of them already own cars.

The important fact is that the number of potential purchasers in this country who are still unsupplied with cars is much smaller than has generally been supposed. Nearly every family would doubtless like to own a passenger automobile. But the facts seem to show that no such universal use of automobiles is possible at present or in the near future because a large proportion of the people cannot afford to purchase or to run them. Many more than half of all the income receivers get less than $1,000 a year.

It is sometimes suggested that the number of cars in use may actually decrease now that the abnormal wages of the war period are past. Mr. Ayers believes it improbable that anything short of a prolonged era of serious business depression can force many people who now have cars to give them up.

The productive capacity of the automobile industry in this country has been stated to be 2,660,000 cars a year at the close of 1920. If all plants should produce at their full capacity and if the cars should last on the average long enough to be registered during six seasons, the annual registration would soon be from 15,000,000 to 16,500,000.

The use in the near future of anything like twice the present number of motor vehicles seems most unlikely. Another consideration of no small importance, as already mentioned, is that if the number of automobiles should be doubled in the near future, some other motive power than gasoline would probably have to be developed to propel them.

The answer appears to be, then, that competition between these manufacturing establishments will be sharper than ever, and prices of automobiles will eventually be much lower.

As part of the trend toward lower automobile prices, comments the Springfield *Republican*, "there may be considerable demand for 'sub-fivers' if the experimental cars of this diminutive type make good."

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### THE CALIFORNIA GRAPE SURVIVES PROHIBITION

A GOOD many people must have been puzzled, the Springfield *Republican* observes, when the President of the California Grape Growers Association recently stated in his annual address that the California grape industry had been more prosperous since prohibition went into effect. "Prohibition destroyed the California wine industry, and the wine is made from the grapes." The Massachusetts paper solves the puzzle by calling attention to the California raisin industry:

Raisins are made from grapes, and California's production of raisins has greatly increased in recent years. Indeed, that State is now the chief American raisin producer, the total production for the United States being 264,000,000 pounds in 1916, 300,000,000 pounds in 1918 and 380,000,000 pounds in 1920. This year there is a short crop amounting to only 220,000,000 pounds, but prices for California producers are high.

With the United States also dominating the export trade in raisins more and more—the shipments abroad in 1920 amounting to 110,000,000 pounds—the future can not seem dark to the California grape grower even under prohibition.

### A WARNING TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN POTASH

TO protect the public from misrepresentation and fraud on the part of unscrupulous promoters and sellers of stocks based on potash deposits in western Texas, the United States Geological Survey states that the potash deposits there, instead of being eleven hundred or even three hundred feet thick, as represented by the promoters, have not yet been proved to be of workable thickness or of commercial value. As the Survey continues in a recent bulletin:

Rich potash salts, comprising the mineral polyhalite, which were deposited in association with great thicknesses of rock salt and gypsum in "red beds," as in Germany, and, in fact, at the same time as the German deposits, have been discovered by representatives of the United States Geological Survey and the Texas University Bureau of Geology and Technology in a cooperative search, but tho this discovery, which was made public early in June, is encouraging and interesting, the practical question whether the deposits are thick enough to mine—that is, whether they are worth anything—is yet to be answered.

The signs of potash which constituted the recent discovery came from drill cuttings from three wells in Midland, Dawson, and Ward counties, that have been drilled for oil near the Staked Plains region, which the geologists, on scientific grounds, have considered the most promising region for the occurrence of potash salts in connection with the great thickness in common rock salt covering the "red beds" region of western Texas, eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, and southern Kansas. The results of the tests of the borings from these three wells, of which those that are farthest apart are distant from each other about 125 miles, are certainly encouraging, but the United States Geological Survey warns the public


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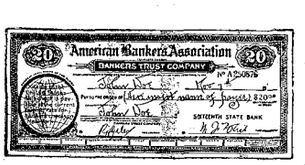


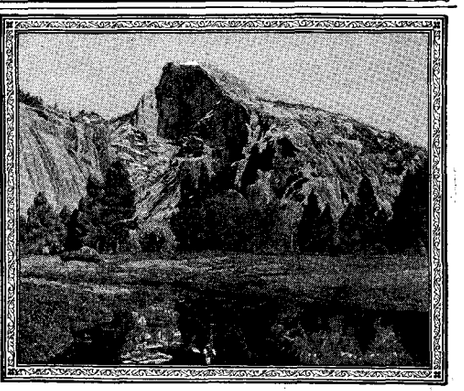

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| Wilkensburg, Pa. | 1,112 | Shawnee, Okla. | 521 | Watertown, N. Y. | 592 |
| Sherman, Texas | 668 | Holyoke, Mass. | 638 | Fresno, Calif. | 1,301 |

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## INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
*Continued*

that the conditions of drilling and sampling at all three points are so unsatisfactory that it still remains to be seen whether the beds that are rich in potash are thick enough to justify their commercial exploitation. For the accurate tests of such deposits necessary for a sound commercial conclusion drill cores are needed instead of the unsatisfactory samples brought up by the bailer, or, worse yet, washed up by the rotary rig without means of determining accurately either the thickness of the layer of potash or its depth from the surface. Thorough tests with the core drill are justified by the tremendous importance to the whole United States of the discovery of commercial deposits of potash in this region—a discovery of far greater value than that of an oil pool.

### THE NEW DEAL FOR ENGLISH RAILROADS

LIKE our own roads, the British railroads were taken over by the government during the war. Direct government control lasted until it was superseded by the resumption of private operation under a regulative Act of Parliament, not unlike the existing Esch-Cummins law in this country. Government control in England ended August 15. The new Railways Act gives the British roads a new deal, observes the New York *Herald*, which asserts that in England "government control revealed itself as destructive instead of constructive," and "wrecked the railways both physically and financially." Stockholders in the roads, says one of our commercial attachés in London, writing to *Commerce Reports*, published by the Department of Commerce, have complained that they were at a disadvantage in earning power as compared with other great industries. According to this authority:

The financial sheets of the British railroads show that while their net income has been doubled during the past seven years expenditures have been tripled. The deficit between income and expenditures has, roughly speaking, been equalized by Treasury grants in the form of subsidies.

It is noted by the writer in *Commerce Reports* that under the new British Railway Bill

Charges are not to be determined by the operating companies, but by "Rates Tribunals" and are to be so fixt as to yield an annual revenue equivalent to that of 1913. The rates of pay and conditions of service are to be settled by the Central Wages Board. The companies are to receive a subvention of £60,000,000 for the restoration of the roads to the physical condition they were in when the Government assumed control.

Satisfaction over the terms of the new railway bill is exprest throughout the United Kingdom, as it is felt that both the railway companies and the trade-unions have gotten what they asked for, and at the same time the general public is protected by the tribunal which establishes maximum traffic charges. This Act, coming immediately after de-control, substitutes forms of regulation which are more far-reaching than anything known to the experience of the country, since it takes from the various companies the prerogative to make their own rates and settle differences with their own workmen.

For purposes of administration and to secure greater economies as to personnel, improvement in traffic, and general coordination in service, the railway systems in the United Kingdom—composed of 27 great constituent and 96 subsidiary companies—are to be amalgamated into four main groups.

Other features of the law are set down as follows by the New York *Herald:*

The Ministry of Transport, shorn of everything but supervisory power, is retained. A rates tribunal along the lines of our Interstate Commerce Commission is erected. The wage adjustment boards are to continue. A bureau of statistics will gather data for the revision of tariffs and reclassification of goods. In short, rule of thumb methods are to be discarded in favor of accuracy and economy. The chief end of of railways, so it is hoped, will be transportation and not politics.

### BUSINESS FIFTEEN PER CENT. BELOW NORMAL

EVERYONE realizes that business is below par, but few of us have been able to estimate just how much it is deprest below what might be called a normal condition. A public utility company in New York has, according to *The American Banker*, come to the conclusion that "measured not by money values but by actual volume of commodities produced, manufactured, transported, and sold through wholesale and retail channels, business of all kinds throughout the United States is at the present time only about 15 per cent. below normal," altho 30 per cent. below the abnormal level of war times. Of course this is an average, some lines of business being more than 15 per cent. below normal while others are deprest less than 15 per cent. As *The American Banker* summarizes the situation in the light of these figures:

General business has fallen approximately 30 per cent. from the highest peak of activity reached during the war period. Just now we appear to be "dredging bottom" of a depression period, yet few if any communities have had to open soup kitchens, and the consuming public—which means the people as a whole—are buying goods in quantity and variety sufficient to keep the retail trade fairly active almost everywhere. There are considerably more than 100,000,000 Americans to be provided with food, clothing, fuel, shelter, transportation and innumerable "necessities" which in other countries would be deemed costly comforts, with innumerable articles considered by Americans as merely ordinary conveniences, yet which people of foreign lands would deem veritable luxuries obtainable by none but the wealthy. According to past business history in the United States, a regular series of well recognized characteristics have developed during a period of depression and, when they have fully developed, a revival has set in.

# Hands *never* in the water

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# CURRENT EVENTS

## FOREIGN

September 21—While the British Cabinet meets at Gairloch, Scotland, to discuss the unemployment problem, serious disorders fomented by mobs of unemployed men break out in several parts of England.

An explosion in a chemical plant at Oppau, on the Rhine, wrecks the town, kills more than 1,000, and injures more than 4,000 people.

France gives an enthusiastic welcome to General Pershing, visiting that country to bestow the Congressional Medal of Honor on the unknown poilu buried beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

The Russian Soviet government rejects the Polish ultimatum demanding that it comply with the terms of the Riga treaty by October 1.

Altho not invited, the Russian constituent assembly in Paris, representing nearly all the anti-Bolshevik groups, appoints a mission to attend the Washington disarmament conference.

September 22—Seethikoya Tangal, of Kumaramputhur, British India, proclaims a Mohammedan kingdom and appoints himself governor. A British column inflicts a severe defeat on rebellious Indians near Karavarakundu.

The value of the ships surrendered by Germany is fixed at 745,000,000 gold marks, in an official communication issued by the Reparations Commission.

The Assembly of the League of Nations admits to membership Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania.

September 23—The Council of Ambassadors notifies Hungary that she must withdraw from Burgenland, or West Hungary, awarded to Austria by the Treaty of Trianon, or be forcibly expelled by the Allies.

Belfast shopkeepers begin a boycott of goods from Southern Ireland in reprisal for the Sinn Fein boycott of Ulster products.

September 24—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopts a resolution giving its moral support to the Council of the League in the latter's efforts to settle the dispute between Poland and Lithuania over Vilna.

September 25—Three persons are killed and 36 wounded in rioting in Belfast.

September 26—The Riot Act is read in Belfast and the special constabulary is reestablished.

September 27—The Assembly of the League of Nations adopts a resolution asking the League's committee on disarmament to make proposals for the reduction of armaments, to be presented next year.

The cost of maintaining the Allied troops on the Rhine up to the end of March, 1921, was more than one hundred billion paper marks, according to figures published in Berlin. The whole expense must be borne by Germany, under the Versailles Treaty.

The Anhwei province of China has been flooded with the loss of thousands of


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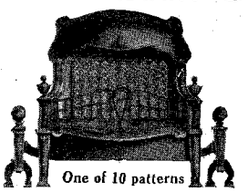

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lives and property damage estimated at $80,000,000, according to a dispatch from Shanghai.

Conflicts between Fascisti and Socialists in Ortanova, Italy, result in two persons being killed. A general strike is reported declared in virtually all of south Italy.

The Inter-Allied Control Commission in Germany expresses satisfaction with the progress of the surrender and destruction of German armaments, according to reports received in London.

### DOMESTIC

September 21.—Colonel Mason M. Patrick, an engineer officer, is nominated as Director of the Army Air Service.

President Harding submits to the Senate the German, Austrian, and Hungarian peace treaties.

September 22.—Major-General Leonard Wood is formally nominated by President Harding as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

September 23.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably the German, Austrian, and Hungarian treaties, with reservations requiring the sanction of Congress for representation of the United States in foreign agencies, and protection of the property rights of American citizens.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asks labor organizations in Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to join in demonstrations for disarmament on Armistice Day.

Harry Kimball, of New York City, is selected by the United States Shipping Board as financial vice-president, at a salary of $30,000 a year.

September 24.—A letter from President Harding to Senator Lodge urging early ratification of the peace treaties with Germany, Austria, and Hungary is read in the Senate.

September 26.—The commission appointed by President Harding to investigate the unemployment situation begins its meetings in Washington, and hears a warning from President Harding against relief "which seeks tonic from the public treasury."

September 27.—One seaman is drowned and another imprisoned, either dead or alive, in the United States naval submarine *R-6* which sinks in San Pedro Harbor, near Los Angeles.

President Harding issues a proclamation to State Governors requesting them to designate October 10 as fire-prevention day.

---

**A Candidate for the Next Peace Conference.**—The wife of a Western Congressman is sensitive on the subject of her deficient orthography, and her demands for information as to correct spelling sometimes place her peace-loving husband in a delicate position.

One day, as she was writing a letter at her desk, she glanced up to ask:

"Henry, do you spell 'graphic' with one 'f' or two?"

"My dear," was the diplomatic reply, "if you're going to use any, you might as well use two."—*Harper's Magazine.*


# Solve The Puzzle WIN $1000.00

## How Many Objects Starting With "S" Can You Find in Picture?

## Larger Copies of the Picture Sent on Request

The picture here contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "S." Pick out objects like shoes, stockings, stool, etc. Nothing is hidden. Make a list of all the objects you can see. Have the whole family join in and see who gets the most. The one who gets the largest and nearest correct list wins first prize; second best list, second prize, etc.

## EVERYBODY JOIN IN

This picture puzzle game is really not a puzzle at all, for all the objects and parts of objects can be seen. All you need to do is to look sharply at the picture. Your ability to find "S" Words determines the prize you win. Everybody can join in. It costs nothing to try, and if the judges decide that you have the nearest correct list you will win $20.00. However, below, you will find full particulars on how to win the $1,000.00.

The object of this picture puzzle game is to introduce and get more people acquainted with Minnesota Fountain Pens. Thousands of them are now giving satisfactory service every day. We want you to buy one of our pens, and in order to make the purchase of one of these easy writing pens doubly attractive we are making this special offer:

## HOW TO WIN THE $1,000.00

If the judges decide that your answer to this puzzle picture is the best, and you have purchased one of our $5.00 Minnesota Fountain Pens during this contest, you will win $1,000.00. This offer is genuine, and there are no strings attached to it. An order for a $5.00 Minnesota Pen is all that is required to make your answer to the picture puzzle eligible for the $1,000.00 prize. If you do not care to invest $5.00 in a fountain pen, the purchase of one of our $3.00 Minnesota Fountain Pens will qualify your list of words for the $300.00 prize. Get busy now, and see how many "S" Words you can find.

## OBSERVE THESE RULES

1. Any person residing outside of St. Paul who is not an employee, or relative of any employee of the Minnesota Pen Co., may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by Nov. 12th, 1921.
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only, and words numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right hand corner. If you desire to write anything else, use a separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use compound, hyphenated or obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. The same object can be named only once. However, any part of the object may also be named.
6. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "S" will be awarded first prize, etc. Neatness, style, or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
7. Candidates may co-operate in answering the puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
8. In the event of ties, the full amount of the prize will be paid each tying contestant.
9. Three well-known business men having no connection with the Minnesota Pen Co. will judge the answers submitted and award the prizes, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive. The following men have agreed to act as judges of this unique competition:
   F. A. Nienhauser, Vice President National Exchange Bank, St. Paul.
   Otto B. DeHaas, Advertising Manager Farmers Dispatch, St. Paul.
   J. H. Snider, Manager F. C. Harbaugh Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
10. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not an order for a Minnesota Fountain Pen has been sent in.
11. The announcement of the prize winners and the correct list of words will be printed at the close of the contest and a copy mailed to each person purchasing a Minnesota Fountain Pen.

## MINNESOTA THE EASY WRITING FOUNTAIN PEN

The Minnesota is as good a fountain pen as you can buy, and the price is right. Once you use it, you will never be without it. The patented locking device on the filling lever is an excellent feature and you will appreciate the easy flow of the ink. Our pens are now in use in every state in the Union, and giving excellent satisfaction. Your dealer does not handle them as yet, but he will in a few months.

## SEND YOUR ORDER BY NOV. 12TH

The earlier you mail your answer to the puzzle and your remittance for a pen the better. The contest closes on November12th. When ordering be sure to state whether you want a ladies' or gentlemen's size, and whether you want a fine, medium or stub point. Special points can be had for fifty cents additional.

## GUARANTEE

We guarantee Minnesota Fountain Pens to be perfectly satisfactory. If you are not satisfied with it on arrival, return it and we will exchange it or refund your money.

## MINNESOTA PEN COMPANY

Department 500
245 West Fourth St., - ST. PAUL, MINN.

## THE PRIZES

| | If no pens are purchased | If one $3.00 pen is purchased | If one $5.00 pen is purchased |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | $20.00 | $300.00 | $1.000.00 |
| 2nd | 10.00 | 150.00 | 500.00 |
| 3rd | 5.00 | 75.00 | 250.00 |
| 4th | 5.00 | 50.00 | 125.00 |
| 5th | 5.00 | 30.00 | 75.00 |
| 6th | 3.00 | 20.00 | 50.00 |
| 7th | 3.00 | 15.00 | 40.00 |
| 8th | 3.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 |
| 9th | 2.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| 10th to 15th | 2.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |


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# THE ▲ SPICE ▲ OF ▲ LIFE

**Honest Confession.**—An honest landlord advertises, "Moderate Apartment at Modern Rent."—*Arkansas Gazette.*

**Their Pictures Remain.**—Rural photographers are packing away their wooden fish for the winter.—*Flint Journal.*

**Long and Hard.**—Germany calls reparations "Wiedergutmachungsleistungen." Naturally it comes hard.—*Knoxville Journal and Tribune.*

**The Real Terror.**—"What is this 'white terror' in Bavaria?"

"White sausage at 50 marks a pound."—*Simplicissimus* (*Munich*).

**Shows His Standing.**—ETHEL—"You can't judge a man by the way he dresses."

MARY—"Oh, I don't know! I can tell a gentleman by his get-up in a crowded car!"—*Judge* (*New York*).

**Helpful.**—English is to be the official language at the Washington Disarmament Conference, but interpreters will be provided for those who can only speak American.—*Eve* (*London*).

**Feeble with Age?**—A colloquialism that should be banished is "springing a joke." Most jokes of to-day do not spring; they are pushed and fall helpless a few feet away.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

**Providential.**—He was more religious than educated and so not to be too greatly censured for this "testimony" at prayer meeting: "I thank the Lord that I have three wives in heaven."—*The Epworth Herald.*

**Inconsiderate.**—"Now look here, Johnson, this man is doing double the work you do."

"That's what I've been telling him, sir; but he won't stop."—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

**They Agreed.**—VISITOR, in early morning, after week-end, to chauffeur—"Don't let me miss my train."

CHAUFFEUR—"No danger, sir. The Mistress said if I did, it'd cost me my job."—*London Opinion.*

**Their Turn.**—GLORIA—"Where are those wonderful servants of fifty years ago, that mother talks of?"

FLAVIA—"Oh, my dear! Don't you *know?* Why! They're having servant troubles of their own!"—*London Mail.*

**Government Instruction.**—"How do you manage to make both ends meet," we said to the happy little housekeeper.

"Oh, but I don't make both ends meet," she corrected. "I keep house like the United States, and never make ends meet."

"Like the United States?" we queried, puzzled.

"Yes; I get what I want whether I can afford it or not, and then at the end of the year I give my husband a deficiency bill. *You* know; just like Congress does every session, to make the public think it has lived within its income." Whereat we were lost in admiration.—*Leslie's.*

**Exactly So.**—"Yessir, eighty-two, I be, an' every tooth in my 'ead same as th' day I were born."—*London Mail.*

**How to Treat Sharks.**—"Sharks are not dangerous if kept amused or interested," states a weekly journal. Great care should be taken, however, when one of these creatures is invited to take part in a game of "snap."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

**Nothing to Fear.**—IRATE GOLFER—"You must take your children away from here, Madam—this is no place for them."

MOTHER—"Now don't you worry—they can't 'ear nothin' new—their father was a sergeant-major, 'e was!"—*London Opinion.*

**The Carborundum Degree.**—SAMBO—"Looky heah, big boy, don' yo-all mess wid me, 'cause Ah's hard! Las' week Ah falls on a buzz saw an' Ah busts it—com-plete-ly."

RAMBO—"Call dat hard? Listen, man, Ah scratches de bath tub."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Safety First.**—"When do you intend to make another speech?"

"Not before the holidays," replied Senator Sorghum. "Things out home are getting into such a state of agitation that about the only really discreet remark a statesman can make to his constituents is 'Merry Christmas.'"—*Washington Star.*

**Just Made Over.**—After Mr. Brown had raked his yard he took the accumulated rubbish into the street to burn. A number of neighbors' children came flocking about the bonfire, among them a little girl whom Mr. Brown did not remember having seen before. Wishing, with his usual kindliness, to make the stranger feel at ease, he beamed upon her and said, heartily:

"Hello! Isn't this a new face?"

A deep red suffused her freckles. "No," she stammered, "it ain't new. It's just been washed."—*Harper's Magazine.*

**Limited Liability.**—Among the witnesses called in a trial in a Southern court was an old darky.

"Do you swear that what you tell shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?" intoned the clerk.

"Well, sah," returned the witness, shifting uneasily. "Dis lawyer gemmun kin make it a pow'ful lot easier on hisself an' relieve me of a mighty big strain ef he'll leave out anything about gin an' chickens. 'Ceptin' fo' dose, Ah guess Ah kin stick to de truth."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

**Within Bounds.**—While making a visit to New York, a man unmistakably of country origin was knocked down in the street by an automobile. A crowd instantly surrounded him with condolences and questions.

"Are you hurt, my friend?" kindly asked a gentleman, who was first among the rescuers, as he helped the stranger to his feet and brushed the mud and dust from his clothes.

"Well," came the cautious reply of one evidently given to non-committal brevity of speech, "it ain't done me no good."—*Harper's.*

## THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

*Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*

"D. O. C.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Who is credited with being the discoverer of the blond Eskimo? Also, please favor me with the title of a book on these people."

The *blond Eskimos* were discovered by Stefansson in 1910. Consult Stefansson's "My Life with the Eskimo," New York, 1912; H. Rink's "Tales and Traditions of the Eskimo," London, 1875; R. E. Peary's "Northward Over the Great Ice," 1898, Volume I, Appendix ii.

"B. C. H.," Erath, La.—"Kindly tell me where the words 'I am from Missouri' originated."

The dictionary gives the following:—"*I'm from Missouri; you've got to show me* (Colloq., U. S.), I am not easily taken in; I am on the alert against deception: first used by W. D. Vandiver, Representative from Missouri in Congress, and in consequence the State has become known to some extent as the 'Show me' State."

"A. D. C.," Weaverville, N. C.—"Is the 's' pronounced in the names *St. Louis* and *Louisville?* Or is the 's' silent, and the 'i' pronounced as it is in 'police'?"

*St. Louis* is pronounced *sent lu'is* (*e* as in *prey*, *u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *habit*), or *lu'i* (*u* as in rule, *i* as in *habit*), or French, *san lu'i* (*a* as in *fat*, *n* with a nasal sound, *u* as in *rule*, *i* as in *police*). *Louisville* is pronounced *lu'is-vil* (*u* as in *rule*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*), or *lu'i-vil* (*u* as in *rule*, first *i* as *habit*, second *i* as in *hit*).

"E. B.," Hammond, Ind.—"Kindly tell me if Italy had an alliance with any European country at the beginning of the World War. Also, what alliances were entered into by Italy after the beginning of the World War?"

At the outbreak of the World War, Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance, the other members being Austria-Hungary and the German Empire. Italy became a party to this alliance in May, 1882, and it was renewed on December 8, 1912.

By this treaty, Italy bound herself in certain circumstances to go to the aid of her allies in the event of their being attacked without direct provocation on their part. Before she entered the War on the side of the Allies in May, 1915, the Italian Government declared that the Austro-Hungarian Government had violated Article VII of the treaty by failing to communicate to the Italian Government the terms of the demands made upon Serbia in July, 1914, prior to the declaration of war against that country. Italy contended that the treaty did not bind her as it stipulated that she should only lend assistance to the other signatories in the case of a defensive war.

Italy has since the War ratified the treaties with Germany and Austria, tho for a time her delegates withdrew from Paris in consequence of the dispute over the future of Fiume.

"J. D. J.," Jamestown, Kan.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the word *interesting?*"

The word *interesting* is correctly pronounced *in'ter-est-ing*—first *i* as in *hit*, first *e* as in *moment*, second *e* as in *get*, second *i* as in *habit*.

"E. B. H.," Birmingham, Ala.—"Please tell me which is more correct to say, 'He will *take* her to church,' or 'He will *carry* her to church.'"

The use of the verb *carry* in the sense of "escort," "conduct," or "accompany," is archaic to-day. In the general uses of this term, it means actually to convey or bear, either in the mind or upon or about one's person, that to which reference is made.

Altho formerly used with the meaning of "conduct," "guide," or "escort," the term in this sense is not now permissible. Do not say, "Mr. A. *carried* Miss B. to the church," but say rather, ". . . . *escorted* Miss B. to the church."

"B. E. C.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of the word *anastigmat* as applied to photographic lenses."

The word *anastigmat* is correctly pronounced *an'a-stig'mat*—first and third *a's* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit*.

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